OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN
2013-2020

Town of Swampscott

FINAL DRAFT

12/04/13

Submitted on: December 04, 2013
Submitted to: Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Submitted by: Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee

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I. PLAN SUMMARY

This Plan represents Swampscott's desire to provide, maintain, enhance and protect its natural areas and recreational facilities. In doing so, the Plan sets a direction and outline of current issues as well as viable actions to ensure that the open space areas in Swampscott can be enjoyed by all residents and visitors.

The Town of Swampscott is a small beach community whose scenic resources and unique environments are linked to its historic settlement patterns, which were largely influenced and defined by the ocean. There is relatively little open and recreational space, as the town is largely built out and densely populated. With very little undeveloped, buildable land remaining, development in town consists mostly of redevelopment, by removing old structures and increasing density with new buildings. Loss of view corridors and access to the ocean, and encroachment on conservation land and public parks and right-of-ways are critical concerns.

The beaches are the most visited areas in town, and the primary attraction and identifier for residents. This significant natural resource needs the protection of regularly scheduled maintenance of sands, seawalls, stairways and access points, cleanliness in terms of water quality and litter control, and accessibility.

Parks for both active and passive recreation are widely used by the community. Many provide views of the ocean and serve as town gathering spots to encourage a sense of place and togetherness, and are critical to maintain. A long boardwalk area and several small parks abut the beach and are heavily trafficked. These, too, require maintenance and updated amenities such as benches and landscaping to be truly enjoyed. Some small neighborhood playgrounds in underserved areas are victims of long-term neglect and are in poor condition, also requiring new equipment and maintenance.

The marked increase in the use of the athletic fields in recent years has resulted in overuse and irreversible damage. These facilities must be improved and updated. This issue has been studied by the Athletic Field Study Committee, and to date, a plan has been proposed to replace the existing sod football field with a multi-sport artificial turf field. In addition, the Town should continue to pursue the creation of a recreational rail trail for walking, running, strolling and biking; an important amenity for residents of every age. A recreational rail trail is a critical link in establishing a "green network" of open and recreational space in Swampscott.

Many residents are unaware of the conservation areas that are perfect for hiking, such as Harold King Forest and Ewing Woods. New signage, fresh trail blazing, and clearing of debris and litter would protect these lovely spots.

Open space and recreational areas in town not only require care and maintenance but also proactive steps to keep these natural aspects of the community free from harmful developments and environmental dangers. Mitigating actions include:

- Minimizing and reversing encroachment of open space and recreation areas by abutters;
- Management planning for stormwater and coastal drainage issues;
- Mapping out dredging of the harbor while protecting eelgrass and wildlife habitat.

The Town faces serious staffing and financial challenges to address these needs. Outside funding, including grant monies and privately-

raised funds, must be pursued. In recent months there has been renewed interest in adopting the Community Preservation Act, which would help the town accrue substantial funds for open space maintenance. In addition, the Town should develop stewardship partnerships with the Essex National Heritage Commission, the Trustees of Reservations, the Division of Conservation and Recreation, the Division of Conservation Services, Massachusetts Historical Commission, and potentially other non-profits that will share resources to oversee and protect passive recreation and conservation open spaces. Support from "friends" groups and volunteer efforts are invaluable.

This ambitious Plan is designed to be implemented over a seven-year period. The action items will identify responsible parties and encourage ownership, participation and a roadmap to accomplish the following goals:

1. Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities
2. Improve Public Access & Awareness
3. Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs
4. Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town
5. Strengthen Environmental Protection
6. Establish a Green Corridor Network

This Open Space and Recreation Plan is the first update since the original plan in 1983. It represents a renewed commitment to the town and its residents to protect and improve our limited open space and precious resources, and to improve recreation areas, making them more useful and accessible so that they may be enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities.

II. INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Beginning in August, 2012, the Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee has been researching and compiling data to revise and expand the town's existing Plan, which was first written in 1983 with no updates since. The purpose of the Open Space & Recreation Plan is to identify, inventory, and prioritize Swampscott's open spaces and recreation facilities, and to propose recommendations for their maintenance, preservation and expansion. Additionally, the Plan will serve as a guide for residents to the town's parks and recreational properties.

In reality, many of the goals listed in the 30 year-old Plan remain open. However, there is a new energy in the town focused on planning for open space and recreation facilities as evidenced by the following positive developments: a Town Planner was hired after a three-year vacancy in that position; the responsibilities of the Harbor Advisory Committee were expanded to include the entire town waterfront; the Town Beautification Committee was created in 2012 to advise the Board of Selectmen on beautification of Town properties including open spaces; significant progress on implementing a long-awaited rail trail; recent completions of the Swampscott Downtown Vision and Action Plan; recommendations for long-term improvement to Blocksidge Field; and renewed interest in the town for adopting the Community Preservation Act.

The revised Open Space & Recreation Plan will be a powerful instrument to affect community goals. Achieving these goals will help to strengthen the community's open space areas while at the same time improve the quality of life for residents. With an approved Plan in place, Swampscott becomes eligible to apply for the LAND and PARC program grants, Land and Water Conservation Funds, as well as for financial support from other state and federal grant programs and private sources. These funding opportunities, along with an active, engaged citizenry guided by the goals and objectives of the new Plan, encourage a bright future for open space and active and passive recreation in Swampscott.

Upon the approval of the new Plan, the Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee recommends that an advisory committee be formed to monitor and track the progress of the goals that have been set in this Plan. This advisory committee will review the goals and actions with the Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee at the first meeting of the new committee to ensure clarity in the oversight of said goals and actions. The prior plan of 1983 had no follow up and therefore most of the goals and actions were not acted upon.

PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Swampscott's Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee was organized by the Board of Selectmen for the purpose of updating the town's Open Space & Recreation Plan. The most recent plan, produced for the town by a consulting firm in 1983, had not been updated. The Selectmen appointed town resident volunteers to complete this update following the "Open Space and Recreation Planner's Workbook" as provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs.

The Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee (OSRPC) members are:

- Angela Ippolito, Chair - also serves as Chair of the Planning Board and an Associate Member of the Historical Commission
- Mary Webster, Vice Chair - also serves as Chair of the Recreation Commission

- Toni Bandrowicz, Clerk - environmental professional working for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Marc Barden - also serves as a member of the Rail-Trail Implementation Committee and took part in a previous open space plan committee
- Jim Olivetti - served on the Arlington Parks and Recreation Commission (Virginia) before moving to Swampscott
- Sarah Pruett - a resident concerned with the developments in town and our loss of open space
- Richard Smith - also serves as a member of the Historical Commission and a practicing architect

The Committee was also supported by Town staff:

- Peter Kane, Town Planner and Energy Efficiency Manager
- Brian Szekely, Town Planner and Energy Efficiency Manager
- Danielle Strauss, Recreation Director

The Committee also gained support and input from the following residents who regularly attended the public meetings:

- Kevin Donaher - member of the Jackson Park Community Playground Project
- Nancy Hughes - a realtor at Jack Conway in Swampscott
- Tania Lillak - ergonomics consultant, assisted in research

The Committee met monthly since its inception on August 21, 2012 with a total of 15 public meetings as of the end of June 2013. Two "field trips" were also coordinated by the Committee: (1) a hike of Harold A. King Forest, the town's 47-acre forest, on December 1, 2012, and (2) tour of various open space areas in town on April 21, 2013. All meetings were posted at the Town Hall, on the Town website, and the Swampscott Patch (online) and the Swampscott Reporter; meetings were held at Town Hall (except for field trips) and open to the public.

To begin work on the Open Space & Recreation Plan, the Committee followed the recommendations in the "Open Space and Recreation Planner's Workbook" and formed subcommittees, each with oversight for particular sections. A schedule was agreed upon and completion dates were set. Committee members, with assistance from Tania Lillak and Nancy Hughes, worked on their respective sections and met with members from other Town boards and departments such as the Conservation Commission, DPW, Historical Commission, and Planning Board.

The subcommittees and their respective sections included:

- Regional context, community history, and population data – Richard as lead with Sarah and Angela
- Growth and development issues – Mary as lead with Richard and Toni
- Geology, soils, topography and water resources, vegetation, fisheries and wildlife, scenic resources, environmental problems, and landscape character – Toni as lead with Marc, Jim and Sarah
- Inventory of lands of conservation and recreational interest – Angela as lead with Mary, Jim, and Richard
- Mapping – Peter as lead with Marc

Members reviewed a number of previous plans and studies that related directly to the community's open space and recreation facilities:

- Open Space and Recreation Master Plan (1983)
- Swampscott Community Development Plan (2004)
- Swampscott Reconnaissance Report (2005)
- Swampscott Beach Management Plan (2011)
- Community Survey Results by Planning Board (2012)
- Swampscott Downtown Vision and Action Plan (2012)
- Athletic Field Study Committee Report (2013)

In addition, the Committee also examined many current open space and recreation plans for surrounding communities including: Beverly, Marblehead, Nahant, and Salem.

At the October 2012 Special Town Meeting, the OSRPC distributed a three-page survey, containing 17 questions, and later made the survey available on the Town's website. The public was additionally informed of the survey through the town website, newspaper articles, and via the town's email announcement system. The survey was well received with 115 residents responding that evening. Results indicated that planning for the maintenance and preservation of our beautiful and scarce public space is a universal objective of Town Meeting members.

The results of the survey show that the most used and visited areas in town are the beaches and parks. Although a majority of these residents are satisfied with the recreation areas in town and feel there is enough space, results show they are very interested in having bike trails, walking paths, more playgrounds and fields, and increasing or saving our undeveloped natural spaces. In addition, respondents showed a desire to have recreation fields, playgrounds and beaches maintained and kept clean. The Community Preservation Act is something that 42% of respondents would support with 52% requesting more information. All types of open space (both public and private) will be discussed in the content of the Plan, including the Goals and Objectives section.

To maximize feedback on the completion of a drafted new Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Committee performed a large outreach effort. This began with an update to the Board of Selectmen on April 3, 2013, by Angela Ippolito and Peter Kane. The Committee then organized two large presentation events for Town departments and boards which were held on April 29 and 30, 2013. These presentations were formatted to provide these Town bodies with a draft of the Plan along with an explanation of the Goals and Objectives. Town departments and boards were then asked to provide general feedback about the Plan as well as specific guidance on the Goals and Objectives. The following groups were invited to the April 29 and 30 presentations:

- Board of Selectmen
- Athletic Field Study Committee
- Beautification Committee
- Board of Health
- Capital Improvement Committee
- Conservation Commission
- Council on Aging
- Cultural Council
- Disability Commission
- Finance Committee
- Harbor and Waterfront Advisory Committee
- Historic District Study Committee
- Historical Commission
- Housing Authority
- Planning Board
- Rail Trail Implementation Committee
- Recreation Commission

- Renewable Energy Committee
- School Committee
- Traffic Study Committee
- Building Department
- Department of Public Works
- Harbormaster
- Health Department
- Town Administrator

Community input was then capped off with a town-wide public forum on June 11 to present the Plan to residents, explain the Goals and Objectives, and allow for public input and reaction.

III. COMMUNITY SETTING

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Swampscott is located 13 miles northeast of Boston and is situated in Essex County. It is bordered by Lynn on the west, Salem and Marblehead on the north and east, and the Massachusetts Bay to the south. The town's land area is 3.05 square miles, with a tidal shoreline of 4.3 miles.

The town is part of the North Coastal Watershed; it is drained to the ocean by local brooks and streams, many of which are largely in underground conduits. This is further described in the "Water Resources" section of the "IV. Environmental Inventory and Analysis" chapter.

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) North Shore commuter rail line provides Swampscott with regular passenger service to Boston and to communities to the north. The MBTA also provides regular bus service in the town that connects with its regional network.

Two major streets are state routes: Paradise Road (Route 1A) and Humphrey Street (Route 129). Route 129 was designated in 2011 as part of the Essex County Scenic Byway, a series of roads that connect the scenic and historic resources of Essex County. It promotes access to the area's scenic beauty and historic heritage.

Swampscott is a part of the Essex National Heritage Area, a federally-designated heritage region comprised of 34 historically and naturally rich communities in northeastern Massachusetts. It contains natural and historic resources that have received national or regional designations or protections. Swampscott is one of 13 communities contributing to the Essex County Scenic Byway, which connects these resources with a cohesive route. It traces historic settlement patterns and provides access to the defining historic and natural features. The Byway's resources attract visitors from outside the region, creating an opportunity to use the byway program to reinforce and grow heritage tourism and recreation-based businesses.

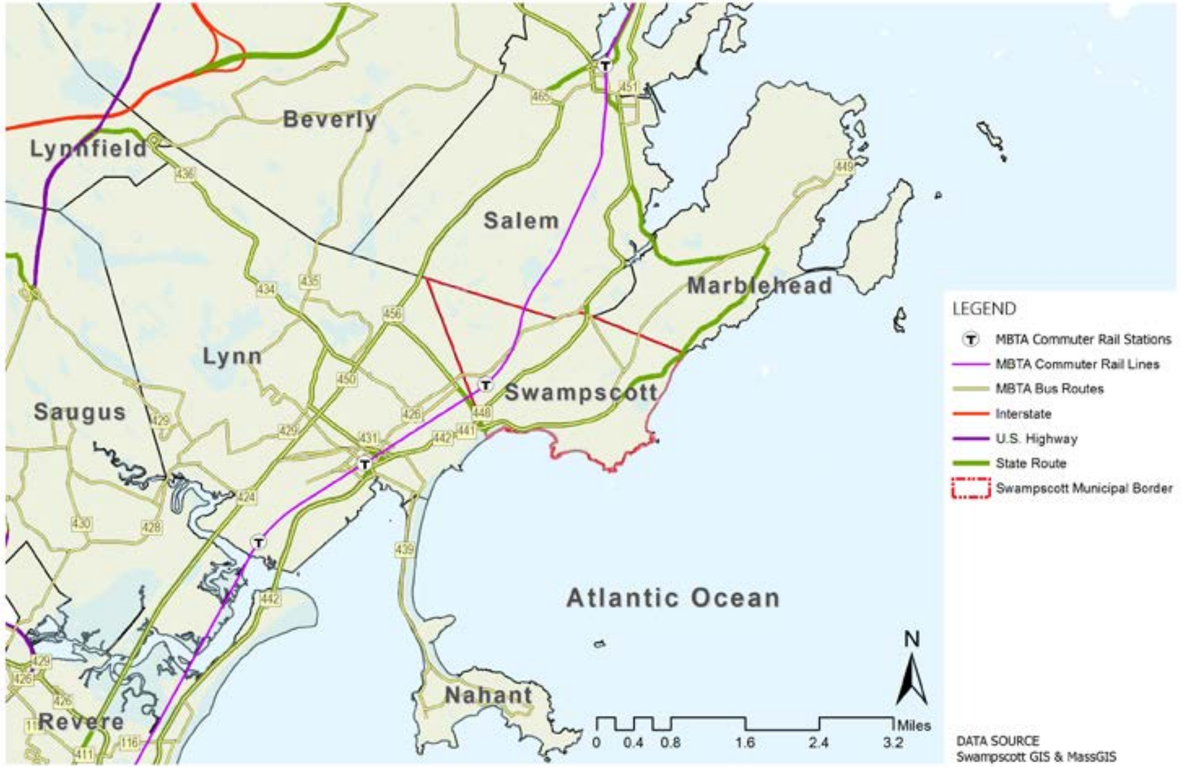
METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL

Swampscott is a member of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) as well as the North Shore Task Force (NSTF). NSTF is one of eight subregions of MAPC that consists of 16 communities that meet regularly to discuss issues of common interest related to open space and other regional initiatives.

MAPC has devised a comprehensive, regional and long-range plan called MetroFuture to help the Greater Boston Region capitalize on its most important assets: its diverse people and landscape, a history of innovation, and a commitment to education and civic engagement. Swampscott's Open Space and Recreation Plan are consistent with many implementation strategies of MetroFutre, most notably: To protect natural landscapes, conserve natural resources, and to support healthy families. Swampscott's plan addresses the implementation strategies noted by promoting healthy living and recreation through open space preservation,expansion and maintenance, as well as through community engagement. Additionally, Swampscott has promoted regionalization through the plan by our consideration of the open space plans of surrouding communities, as well as possilbe regional open space resources that relate to climate change.

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 1 - REGIONAL CONTEXT



CLIMATE

Seasonal extremes in temperature in Swampscott are affected by the town's coastal location. Normal temperature ranges in January are 20-35 °F, normal temperatures in July are 63-85 °F, and normal annual precipitation is 47.91 inches. According to the EPA report on climate change impacts, the Northeast has experienced noticeable changes in its climate over the last several decades. Since 1970, the average annual temperature rose by 2 °F and the average winter temperature increased by 4 °F.[1]

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY[2]

The coastline of Swampscott, along Nahant Bay and Massachusetts Bay, were areas used by Native Americans known as Naumkeags, a subgroup of the Pawtucket tribe. It was the practice of the Colonial settlers to locate and bound their towns on the basis of the domain of Indian Chieftains. The area of Swampscott, in pre-Colonial times, was the domain of Sachem Poquanum and included about 1,400 acres extending along the shore from the outlet of Stacey Brook[3], just west of Black Will's Cliff, to Beaver Brook now Hawthorne Brook at the Marblehead line and inland to Essex Street. The village of Sachem Poquanum, who was sometimes referred to in early records as Black Will and Duke William, is approximately the area of the grant of land voted by the General Court in 1632, and confirmed in 1638, to John Humphrey. This area became known as the **Humphrey Grant**. John Humphrey was the first Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony and one of the most active members of the Dorchester Company, one of the six patentees of the Bay Colony.

Two important Indian trails pass through town. They are Essex Street, or Marblehead Lane of Colonial days, laid out as a highway in 1673, and Humphrey Street, which extended along the shore to Marblehead and Salem. The latter was extensively used by the Indians and the settlers, and on July 5, 1659 was officially laid out, as a public highway, probably the first in the Colonies.

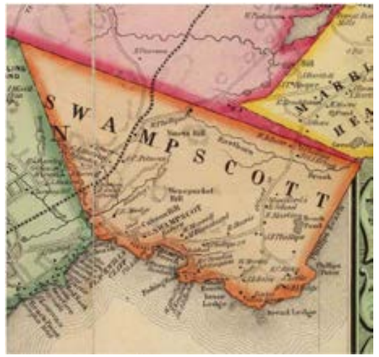
The first English settlers were William Witter, Samuel Smith and Francis Ingalls, who in 1629, had received permission from Governor Endicott to settle where they wished but without grant or title of land. The original settlement of Swampscott lay within a radius of a few hundred yards from Lady Moody's beach, now King's Beach[4], at Monument Square and adjacent to the traditional site of Poquanum's hut or dwelling on Black Will's Cliff. Thus for more than 300 years this area has been the historic and civic center of the town.[5]

Swampscott was originally a district of Lynn. When the Town of Swampscott was incorporated (May 21, 1852), the Humphrey Grant was increased by 653 acres taken from the City of Lynn. In 1867 a small strip of land, of approximately 68 acres, was taken, by an act of the General Court, from the City of Salem and added to Swampscott at the northern boundary. This brought the total area of the town to the present 1,951 acres.[6]

Swampscott remained a quiet village for a number of years following incorporation. Fishing was the major economic engine with dories and "jiggers" as the main fishing fleet until the turn of the 19th century when schooners were first used. Fishing for lobster began in 1808. By 1826 the Swampscott fleet had six Chebacco boats (27-40 tons), which were used to fish for cod, haddock, pollock, hake and mackerel. By 1855 there were 39 schooners. Shoe manufacturing was a close second to the fishing economy followed by agriculture with 29 farms by 1865. Other modest mid-19th century manufacturing included the production of tinware, boat-building, basket making and three house building firms. Cod and mackerel were the principle catches of the day. Boatbuilding was also an important part of Swampscott life, and the Swampscott dory, now enshrined on the Town Seal, was a famous design for fishermen.[7]

The advent of rail service in the mid-1800's, both by steam locomotive and streetcar, was a pivotal event in the transformation of Swampscott from quaint fishing village to elite summer resort. The Swampscott Depot, constructed in 1872, is the last surviving train depot in town. It is a remnant of the Eastern Railroad, one of the nation's earliest

1 "Northeast Impacts and Adaptation"
2 This summary is excerpted from "Swampscott: The Town Beautiful" and other sources.
3 Also commonly spelled "Stacy Brook," "Stacey's Brook," and "Stacy's Brook." For the purpose of this Plan, it will be referred to as "Stacey Brook."
4 Also commonly spelled "Kings Beach." For the purpose of this Plan, it will be referred to as "King's Beach."
5 1983 "Swampscott Open Space and Recreation Master Plan" (OSRMP 1983)
6 OSRMP 1983
7 OSRMP 1983



IMAGES (left to right)
1. 1852 Map of Swampscott
2. 1897 Map of Swampscott
3. Town of Swampscott Official Seal

rail lines. In 1838, the Eastern introduced steam rail transportation between Swampscott and Boston.

The expansion of the railroad and the trolley car system triggered an unparalleled building boom along the shoreline, "from Fishing Point in Swampscott to Peach's Point in Marblehead."[8] Savvy landowners petitioned the railroad to extend the line from Swampscott's main depot to remote beachfront areas, investing huge sums to construct small train depots that would cater to the wealthy vacationers. Easy access by train or trolley made Swampscott even more desirable as a resort.

By the late 19th century, Swampscott's renown as a seaside resort was widely recognized and the town became an increasingly attractive area for building. The grand resort hotels for which the town became known were built. These included the Taft, once located on Galloupes Point; the Hotel Preston, at the Marblehead line on Phillips Beach; the Lincoln House, on Lincoln House Point; the Hotel Bellevue, near Bellevue Road; and the Ocean House and its successor, the sprawling New Ocean House, on Whale's Beach[9] .[10]

The eastern portion of the Swampscott shoreline was subdivided to form seaside estates where wealthy members of Boston society would spend their summers. From the 1870's to the end of the 1920's, the "summer people" were a mainstay of the local economy, and many townspeople worked on the estates. Among the houses built in this era were many key examples of what Vincent Scully called the Shingle Style, a romanticized revival of early American architecture perfectly suited to summer life along the sea. Atlantic Avenue came into being in this period as an elegant carriage drive from Swampscott to Marblehead.[11]

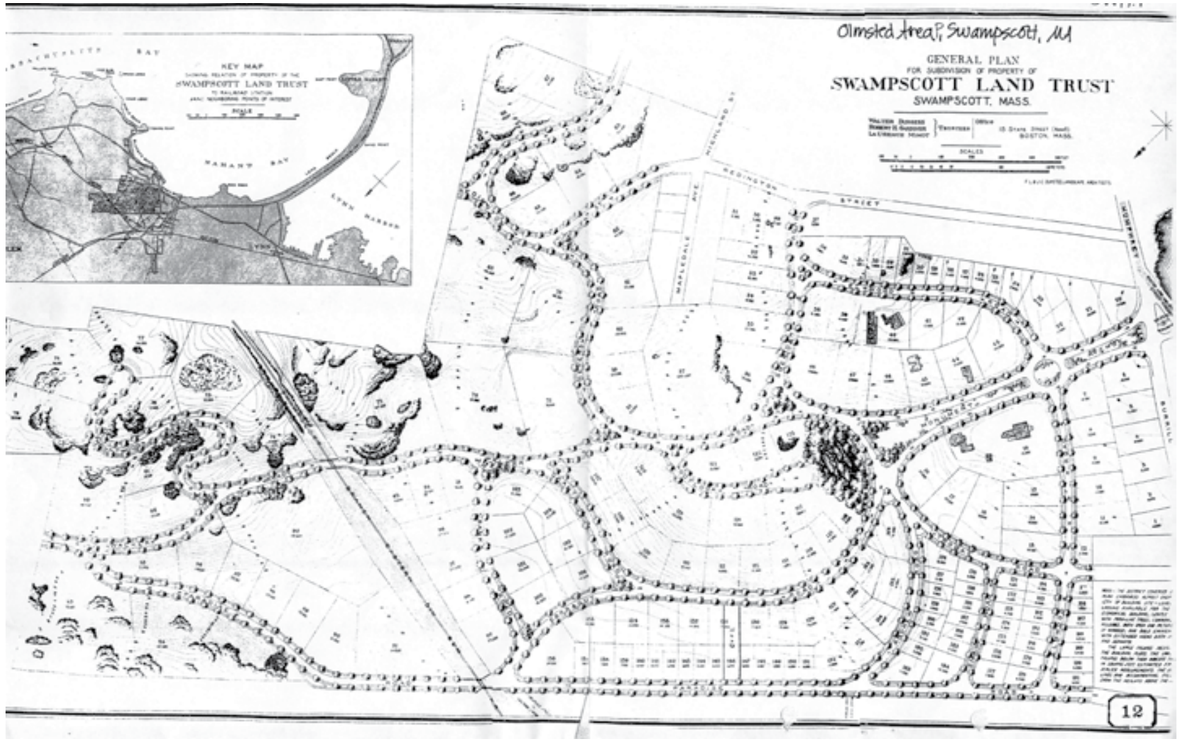
The end of the 19th century saw the town becoming a commuter suburb. With good rail service to Boston and booming industry in Lynn, Swampscott became a favored year-round residential community. The Humphrey Street area continued to be the center of business activity, with a downtown and civic hub that extended

8 "Swampscott, Massachusetts: Celebrating 150 Years 1852-2002"

9 Also commonly spelled "Whale Beach" and "Whales Beach." For the purpose of this Plan, it will be referred to as "Whale's Beach."

10 OSRMP 1983

11 "The Shingle Style and the Stick Style (revised edition)" pp104-105, "The Era of the Summer Estates" and "The North Shore" chapter two



Subdivision Plan for Olmsted District

along Burrill Street to the train station. As the 20th century advanced and economic fortunes changed, most of the old summer estates were demolished, and the land redeveloped as year-round residential neighborhoods. A small number of great houses from this era remain to this day.

One of Swampscott's greatest legacies from the late 19th century is Monument Avenue and the surrounding residential area, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the renowned landscape architect. The **Olmsted Historic District**[12] was developed on the former estate of Enoch Redington Mudge. It was later enhanced by the addition of the Town Hall (formerly the Elihu Thomson House) with its broad lawn and Linscott Park, which flank Monument Avenue. This graceful gateway into the town serves as an excellent example of the virtues of thoughtful environmental planning.

In the mid 20th century, further inland areas of town were developed as residential subdivisions, and an automobile-era commercial zone developed along Paradise Road near the Salem town line. One large area of open space became the Tedesco Country Club and golf course. As the summer hotels along the coast burned or were demolished, they were replaced by further residential development, and Swampscott assumed the character it retains today.

Train service to Marblehead was discontinued in 1959, and the two small depots serving this line, Phillips Beach Depot and Beach Bluff Station, were demolished in 1962 and 1960, respectively. The right-of-way for the branch line remains as a utility corridor by National Grid, crossing Swampscott from the still-operative MBTA line in the western side of the town to the Marblehead border. Though inactive, the right-of-way remains a landscape feature in the town, with the potential to become a greenbelt and non-automotive access path through the middle of town.

The Fisherman's Beach[13] area remains a primary focus of maritime activities. It is dominated by recreational boaters, but a number of fishermen and lobsterman work out of the historic Fish House.

12 Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
13 Also commonly referred to as "Blaney Beach." For the purpose of this Plan, the beach itself will be referred to as "Fisherman's Beach."

In December 2010, the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources designated Swampscott as a "Green Community." This designation indicates that Swampscott has made a commitment to reducing our fossil fuel dependence and negative impact on the environment. A requirement for achieving this designation was the development of a five-year energy reduction plan where the town would achieve a 20% reduction in energy use using 2009 as the baseline. This energy reduction plan was approved by Town Meeting and as of the end of fiscal year 2012, the town is approximately halfway towards achieving this 20% reduction. The reduction goal impacts energy use at all municipal and school properties.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS & DEMOGRAPHICS[14]

The population of the town has increased from the 1980 population of 13,837 to a 2000 population of 14,412, and then dropped to a 2010 population of 13,787 (4,447/sq mi). This population drop was due principally to smaller households, the lack of available buildable land and little new construction. The Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)[15] projects that the 2030 population will be between 15,529 and 15,735. According to the 2010 US Census, the population is 94.6% white, with 1.2% black, 1.9% Asian, and 2.6% Hispanic. Of all residents, 1.4% reported as being two or more races. Homeownership is equal to 78.2% of households; the median value is $413,900 (2010).

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of Swampscott residents shows that just over 50% of the community is 45 years or older. In keeping with the national trend in declining birth rates, Swampscott's median age is steadily increasing. In 2010, it had reached 45.3, or 5.3 years older than the median age for the Boston Metropolitan Area as a whole. This suggests that Swampscott's older residents should be given special consideration when planning for the open space and recreational needs of the town.

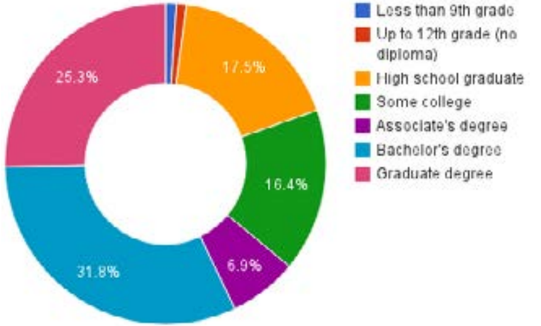
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT[16]

When looking at the educational attainment of residents over 25

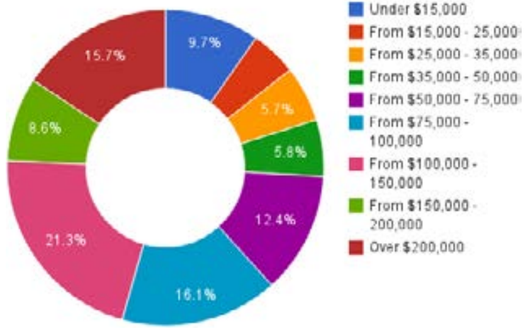
14 US Census (2010), except where noted
15 Regional planning agency for Swampscott
16 American Community Survey (2007)

Age Distribution (2010)

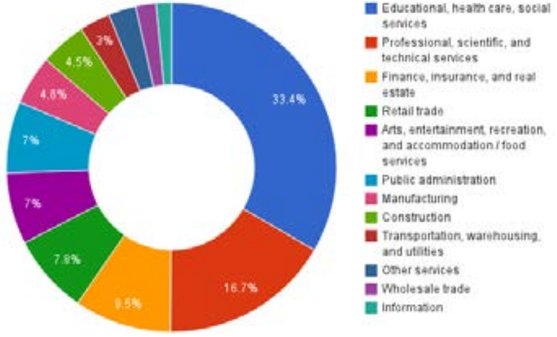
Educational Attainment (2007)



Household Income (2010)

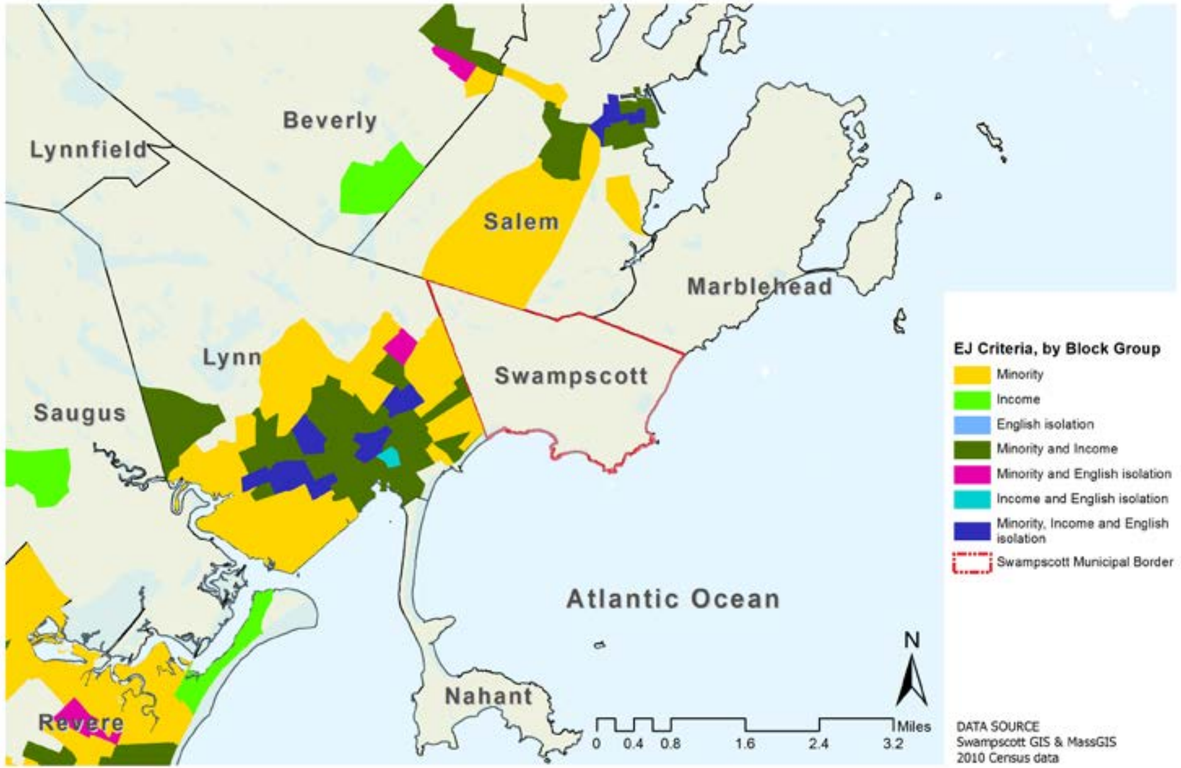


Occupations (2007)

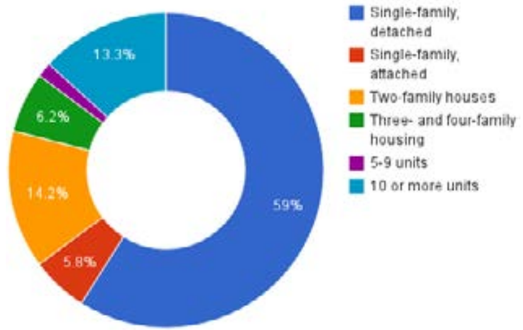


Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE POPULATIONS



Housing Type (2010)



years old, Swampscott residents rates are higher than the state average. While 97.9% of residents have at least a high school diploma compared to the Massachusetts rate of 88.9%, the most notable attainment rate differences occur in the Bachelor and Graduate degree levels. Nearly 32% of Swampscott residents have attained a Bachelor's degree compared to the state rate of 22.1%. Likewise, just over 25% of residents have received a Graduate degree where the Massachusetts rate is 16.6%.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Not surprisingly, average income levels for Swampscott families are considerably higher than the metropolitan average, reflecting the employment of many heads of households as highly salaried professionals and managers. While median household income in the Boston Metropolitan Area was $65,981 in 2010, in Swampscott it was $90,148. Income averages, however, should not conceal the fact that a considerable number of Swampscott residents are not in higher income brackets.

INDUSTRIES

Historically, the main industy within the town was tourism, as several resorts operated along the coastline and inland during much of the beginning of the 20th century. Currently, local businesses in the form of retail stores, dental services, real estate services, and other professional businesses dominate the landscape. Additionally, Aggregate Industries US operates a rock quarry within the borders, but generally, there is a lack of industry due to the high number of residential dwellings located within Swampscott.

OCCUPATIONS[17]
Swampscott residents are employed in many different occupations. The most notable occupation category for community members is the "educational, health care, and social services" segment which 33.4% of residents work in. The next two dominant occupational fields include "professional, scientific, and technical services" (16.7%) and "finance, insurance, and real estate" (9.5%). These numbers correlate well with the educational attainment statistics as these fields tend to require college degrees or higher.

HOUSING
The housing stock in Swampscott includes 5,888 units as of 2010. Housing in the community is predominantly single-family detached houses (59%). The third largest housing type in the community however are multi-family structures that include 10 or more housing units (13.3%).

The community is best defined by its single- and two-family housing options which in total make up 79% of all housing units. MAPC projects that the number of housing units will increase from 5,888 to 6,586-6,672 units.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE POPULATIONS
The U.S. as well as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have been focused on protecting citizens from environmental pollution and ensuring that they can live in and enjoy a clean and healthy environment. This was further emphasized with President William Clinton's issuance in 1994 of Executive Order 12898 "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) created the Environmental Justice Policy. It helps to address the disproportionate share of environmental burdens experienced by lower-income people and communities of color who, at the same time, often lack environmental assets in their neighborhoods.[18]

17 American Community Survey (2007)
18 EOEEA's "Environmental Justice Policy"

As demonstrated in "Map 2 - Environmental Justice Populations," there are no such neighborhoods identified in Swampscott.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

PATTERNS AND TRENDS
The early development of Swampscott followed the historic path along the coastline, with the nucleus of the settlement in the area of King's Beach and Fisherman's Beach. Fishing and small-scale craft manufacturing were the characteristic activities. Houses were concentrated along Humphrey Street and the hill above. The beaches were the major public areas, dominated by fishing and boatbuilding. As the shoe industry developed in Lynn, small workshops for shoemaking appeared in this same area. Inland areas were used for farming.[19]

The 19th century summer hotel boom began to change the perception and uses of the coastline and beaches, and recreational use of them became more important. The beaches, formerly the arena of marine activities, became scenic and aesthetic resources, and the Fish House of 1896 was built to house fishermen's gear and facilitate the cleaning up of Fisherman's Beach.

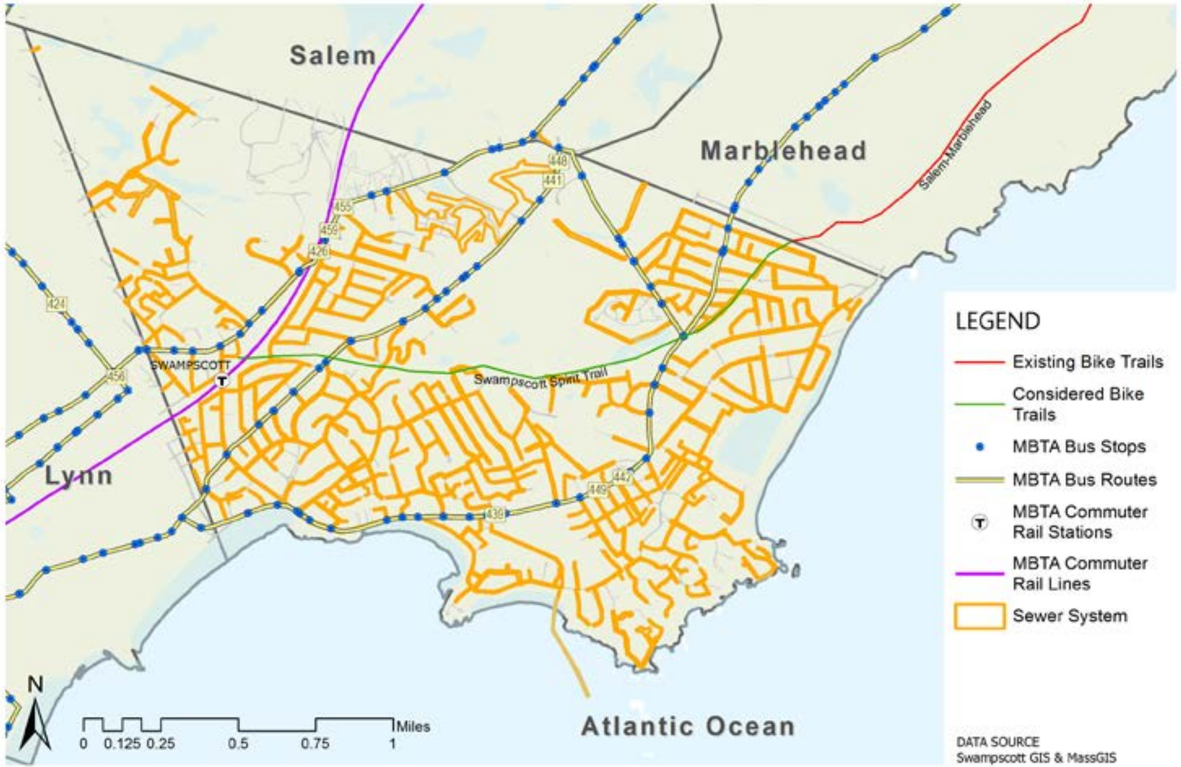
Maritime activities in Swampscott Harbor also began to swing from small scale fishing and lobstering to recreational boating. The Fish House remains as a National Register historic property, and Chaisson Park occupies land formerly used for fishing shacks. In the 20th century the creation of Lynn Shore Drive cemented the role of King's Beach as a public open space for Swampscott and Lynn, with its seaside promenade as an important public amenity.

In 1886 the heirs of the Mudge Estate formed the Swampscott Land Trust and hired the firm of Frederick Law Olmsted to design a subdivision of the land. This was by far the pinnacle for land planning in Swampscott. Olmsted's thoughtful exploitation of the character of the hilly site created a rich environment for its residents, and the graceful Monument Avenue axis provides a focal point for the neighborhood and a connection to Nahant Bay. The axis terminates at a steep hill that was once a quarry. As originally designed by Olmsted, a public overlook at the top of Outlook Road would have provided a

19 Swampscott Historical Society website

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 3 - EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE



grand view down the avenue to the sea. The later acquisition by the Town of the Thomson Estate (now Town Hall) and the Chick Estate (now Linscott Park) on either side of Monument Avenue created a broad sweep of green lawn with views of Nahant Bay and King's Beach. This area has become in effect the Town Green and the setting of numerous community events every year.

Other residential areas were developed in a piecemeal, organic fashion with less provision for public space. They are primarily single-family houses, with larger lots on the old estates along the coast and smaller lots in the older southwest side of town. The latter has some two- and three-family housing as well. Open space in these areas has either been associated with schools or created from terrain unsuitable for development. Phillips Park, for example, occupies an area that the 1903 USGS map of the area indicates was swampland, and the early roads around it hug the bottom of a cliff or swing out along the back of the beach.

The loss of the old resort hotels resulted in mostly single-family residential development, but some of the beachfront controlled by the hotels became public property. When New Ocean House burned in 1969, its beach frontage on Puritan Road (now Johnson and Polisson Parks) was acquired by the Town as a primary public access to Eiseman's and Whale's Beaches. Part of the former Hotel Preston beach frontage survives as Preston Beach. Public access is through Beach Bluff Park, which was donated to the Clifton Improvement Association by the Blodgett family in 1999.

The inland areas of Swampscott have seen development throughout the 20th century. This has been primarily single-family residential, but there are large-scale townhouse and apartment developments around the Vinnin Square shopping district. The major open space in this area includes the following (a more detailed description of the open space in this area is found in the "V. Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest" chapter):

- The Tedesco Country Club, incorporated in 1903, a private club built on former farmland and wetlands along the Swampscott-Marblehead town line.
- Jackson Park, built on steep terrain formerly occupied by the Jackson Bros. sawmill. The park was created for passive recreation, but part was taken in 2003 as a site for the new High School and playing fields.
- The right-of-way of the former Marblehead Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad runs for about a mile from the Marblehead line and the Marblehead Rail Trail to the Swampscott train station.
- Two forest preserves, Charles M. Ewing Woods near the Stanley School and the Harold A. King Forest in the extreme northwest corner of the town, were acquired by the Town in 1971 and 1972.
- Some forested land remains around the quarry on Danvers Road, buffering its activities from the residential areas beyond.
- Foster Pond and the related wetlands.

INFRASTRUCTURE

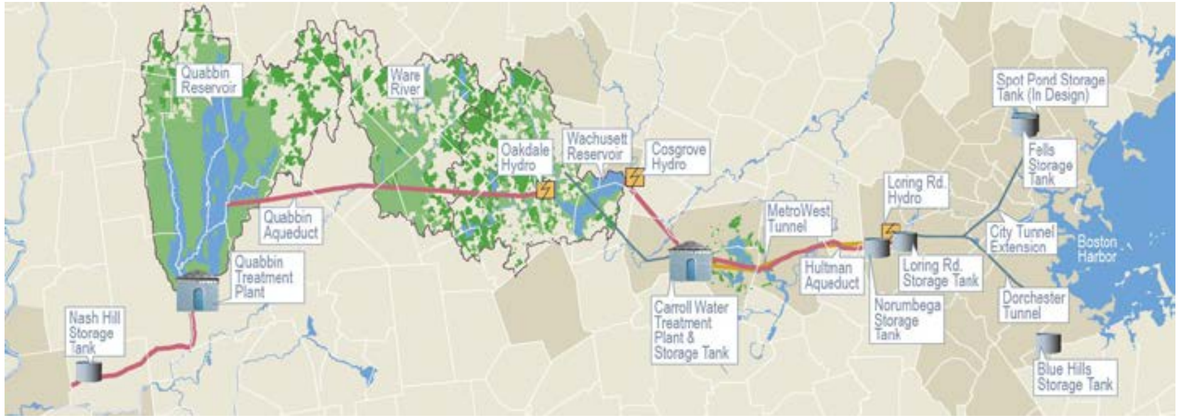
TRANSPORTATION

Network

Six roads including Route 1A (Paradise Road) provide access in and out of Swampscott from and to Lynn, Marblehead and Salem:

- Lynn: Lynn Shore Drive; Route 1A; Essex Street
- Marblehead: Tedesco Road; Atlantic Avenue; Route 129 (Humphrey Street)
- Salem: Route 1A

Considering the town occupies a land area of only 3.05 square miles with a population of approximately 13,800 and 50 miles of roadways, the wear and tear on the roads by residents, visitors and those traveling to the surrounding towns is quite intensive. Of note is that road access to Marblehead is either through Salem or Swampscott.



MWRA Service Area (2010 MWRA Drinking Water Report, Swampscott)

The Street Paving Report indicates all roads in Swampscott have been repaved as of 2006. Additional paving is slated for 2013.

Swampscott is 13 miles from the city of Boston and 10 miles from Logan International Airport. Again, local road surface wear is increased by the number of vehicles traveling from or through Swampscott to these very popular destinations. Routes 128 and 1, Interstates 93 and 95, and the Massachusetts Turnpike are accessed via Lynn, Peabody via Salem, and Boston.

Although there are six beaches in Swampscott – King's, Fisherman's, Whale's, Eiseman's[20], Phillips and Preston (from west to east) – the summer traffic does not increase substantially from that during the rest of the year. This may be due to the fact that Swampscott has limited public parking as most roads adjacent to the beaches require a resident or recreation sticker thus discouraging out-of-town visitors from frequenting the Town's beaches. Although the installation of parking meters has been raised occasionally, most recently at a September 2012 Board of Selectmen meeting, the general interest to do so has been low.

All the roads in Swampscott, including the two major through roads of Route 1A and Humphrey Street, are double-laned or one-way. There are no multi-lane roadways in town as there is no need for providing passing lanes, nor would there be adequate road width to do so.

Public Transportation

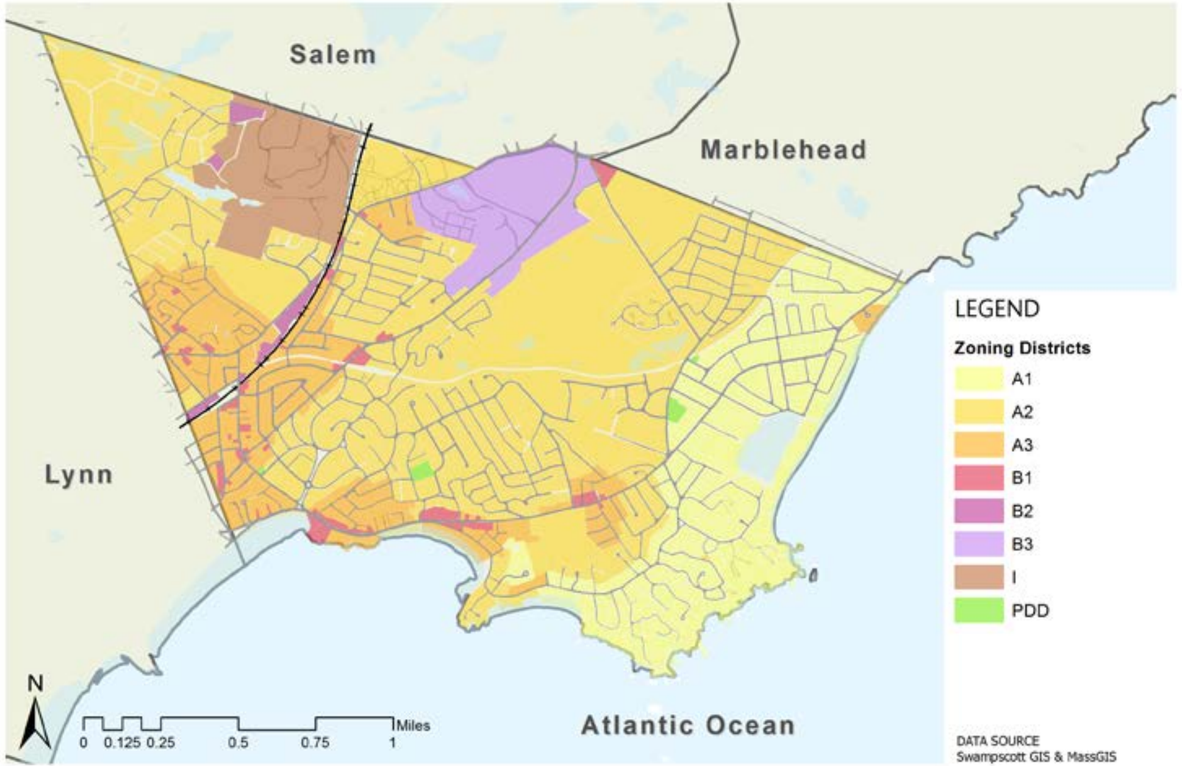
Swampscott is served by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA). Public transportation options provided by the MBTA are the commuter rail, buses, and "The Ride."

The commuter rail runs seven days a week between Rockport and Boston's North Station stop, at the TD Garden. There are 24 weekday outbound trains, 25 service runs outbound from 7:10 a.m. to 12:10

20 Also commonly spelled "Eisman Beach," "Eismans Beach," "Eisman's Beach," "Eiseman Beach," and "Eisemans Beach." For the purpose of this Plan, it will be referred to as "Eiseman's Beach."

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 4 - ZONING



a.m. and inbound from 5:50 a.m. to 11:31 p.m.; weekend schedules outbound run from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. and inbound from 7:44 a.m. to 10:44 p.m.

The bus lines run from Swampscott to and from Salem, Marblehead and Lynn with service to the commuter line and other buses in Lynn, Wonderland Blue Line and Revere, which will then connect riders to Boston.

There is no bus service within Swampscott to the commuter rail station in Swampscott as buses are not allowed to travel on Burrill Street, the access road to the commuter rail station. This is primarily due to the low clearance commuter rail bridge located on that street. There are, however, bus stops on either end of Burrill Street as well as its intersection with Paradise Road, a walk of five minutes to the commuter rail station.

"The Ride" provides door-to-door service to eligible people who cannot use general public transportation because of a physical, cognitive or mental disability. Greater Lynn Senior Services (GLSS) services Swampscott. The area covered by "The Ride" is generally the same as that provided by public transportation. This service runs daily from 5 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Swampscott does not have nor are there plans to have a commuter boat service. The closest commuter boat service into Boston is in Salem at 10 Blaney Street. There is also a commuter boat in Winthrop. Proposed development of a commuter boat in Lynn on Blossom Street off of the Lynnway is ongoing.

Individual/Personal Modes

The Swampscott Harbor at Fisherman's Beach is extremely busy during the summer months. Boaters and kayakers alike share the open waters whether staying within the harbor, venturing out to other harbors, fishing, or just enjoying the serenity and solitude that is so plentiful.

Swampscott provides many bikers, walkers and runners with beautiful ocean views along Humphrey Street. The Marblehead Rail Trail extends briefly into Swampscott by Beach Bluff Avenue. There is currently a strong desire by town residents, which includes the Rail-Trail Implementation Committee and SPIRIT (a nonprofit Swampscott rail trail advocacy group), to extend the trail through Swampscott along the old railroad line. The proposed trail would run for 1.1 miles from Walker Road to Beach Bluff Avenue connecting to Seaview Avenue in Marblehead thus connecting the two trails. The desire for the rail trail has been supported by a number of Town Meeting votes as early as the 1970's.

A survey of residents was performed in late 2012 by the Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee. Through this survey, it was determined that of the eight most resident-visited recreation, open space and conservation areas, the majority are accessed via walking. Public transportation is not widely used within the town, but to travel outside of Swampscott.

Due to Swampscott's size of 3.05 square miles and its triangular dimensions of approximately 1.5 miles by 2.33 miles by 2.75 miles, walking and biking within Swampscott is not out of the ordinary.

WATER SUPPLY

All water for Swampscott comes from the Massachusetts Water Resource Authority (MWRA) via the Quabbin Reservoir, which is located in Western Massachusetts, after being treated at a plant in Marlboro. It travels through an 18" wide pipe to Weston where it branches off into a 10" wide pipe eventually reaching Swampscott via a 16" water main on New Ocean Street.

The Town continues to make internal improvements along with taking steps necessary by MWRA to protect the water quality. In 2009 improvements included a town-wide leak detection survey resulting in locating 10 leaks which contributed to an approximate leakage of 160,000 gallons per day. These repairs yielded a reduction of water that the Town purchased.

The quality of the water is tested bi-weekly and no health hazards have been found. Swampscott is concerned about lead and copper in tap water and tests 15 homes semi-annually. In 2009 the 90th percentile level was 3.56 bpp, well below the action level of 15 bpp. In 2010 the level dropped to 2.99 bpp and unaccounted-for-water

dropped significantly to just over 5% versus the 2009 results of 10%.

Over the past ten years, the relaying and relining of pipes throughout the town has been occurring. The Town has completed relining the remainder of the 8" main on Humphrey Street and 12" main on Salem Street. Funding was provided by a 0%-interest MWRA loan.

Sewer

All of the town's sewage is collected at the Humphrey Street pumping station. Four pumps then move the wastewater to Lynn for treatment where the process becomes screening, grit removal, pre-aeration, primary treatment, secondary treatment, disinfection, and effluent discharge.

LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The Swampscott Zoning By-Law establishes residential, commercial and industrial zoning districts as well as the special Planned Development Districts (PDDs). The residential (A) and commercial (B) zones are broken down into three levels based on the type of use allowed as well as the potential density. The PDDs are residential zones created to provide a mix of housing options in Swampscott. There are no zoning districts specifically for open space protection.

The Subdivision Rules and Regulations for the town incorporates language to encourage open space creation along with connections to existing open space and recreation areas.

A majority of the land in Swampscott is already developed, indicating that the available land in town is currently built-out. There are however large undeveloped areas to note which fall into three categories:

1. Town-owned open space and forest land,
2. Quarry - mining site and buffer forested land (zoned as the I - Industrial district),
3. Tedesco Country Club - golf course.

The current trend in the community in recent years has been redevelopment of properties rather than development of virgin (undeveloped) land. Some of the redevelopment projects to note include:

1. The Jeffers Building (2002) - 168 Humphrey Street
   Rebuilding of a three-story, mixed-use building in the Humphrey Street Commercial Corridor destroyed by a fire in 2000.
2. The Gateway Building (2012) - 128-140 Humphrey Street
   Rebuilding of a three-story, mixed-use building destroyed by a fire in 2011 into a single-story commercial building in the Humphrey Street Commercial Corridor.
3. The Concordia (2013) - 245 Humphrey Street
   Redevelopment of a three-building former inn with a new 15-unit condominium structure.
4. Fisherman's Watch (TBD) - 71 Greenwood Avenue
   Redevelopment of former high school with a new 41-unit condominium structure.

While the projects listed above have been completed or given approval to be built, there are also two major development projects currently going through the Town review process:

1. Villas at Vaughan Place - Archer Street
   Proposed independent living facility on undeveloped land near the Lynn border and Foster Pond. The property will include 15 individual homes on a private drive. Issues surrounding this proposal pertain to existing drainage and stormwater issues in the neighborhood.
2. Atlantic Crossing Subdivision - 837 Humphrey Street
   Proposed new subdivision which may include 14 new single-family homes. The subdivision will be located on developed land which includes a large former Jewish temple, to be demolished.

Based on the scarcity of undeveloped land and current development patterns, the community will experience more redevelopment than new development in the future.

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GEOLOGY, SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY[1]

GEOLOGY

Swampscott's landscape is best understood by an analysis of its origins. The flow of watercourses, type or soils, direction and steepness of slopes, and even types of vegetation and wildlife have all been determined by the geologic history of the region.

The surficial geology of New England is the result of the advance and retreat of glacial ice sheets during the Pleistocene epoch, 2.6 million to 11,700 years ago. The preexisting mantle cover of soil and weathered rock was probably largely removed by the most recent glacial ice advance and the bedrock abraded and scoured. It's possible that some older glacial sedimentary deposits from earlier ice advances are preserved beneath younger sediments. As the glacial ice melted and retreated, it deposited this debris in new patterns: 1) poorly-sorted till deposits laid directly over bedrock; 2) more well-sorted sedimentary outwash deposits which were transported by glacial streams and/or which formed various terrace or delta formations on the edges of glacial lakes; and 3) finer sedimentary deposits which settled to form the flat bottoms of glacial lakes and ponds. Swampscott's geologic history includes variations of all three formations.

Glacial Till Formations

As shown on the map of surficial geology from the 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan[2], glacial till over bedrock occurs most prominently as an irregular spine that bisects Swampscott in a northwest/southeast direction. These bedrock/glacial till formations constitute the southeastern tip of a massive formation that extends northwesterly into Salem, Peabody, Lynn and beyond. Glacial till consists of unconsolidated (not in layers) sand, gravel, clay and silt deposits which were laid directly over bedrock by the receding glaciers. In Swampscott, this layer is very thin in most locations and exposed bedrock outcroppings are common.

In the Harold A. King Forest, there exists extensive evidence of a "terminal moraine," a mass of large boulders left standing as the ice sheet melted. These large boulders deposited directly by the glacier are known as "glacial erratics." The accompanying cross-sections illustrate current geological theory of how glacial till landscape – such as those found in the upland areas of Swampscott – were formed many thousands of years ago.

Because of the high silt and clay content of till and because bedrock is close to the surface in the till areas of Swampscott, the internal drainage of these soils is very poor. Surface runoff from these soils tends to be faster, as rain water is not as easily absorbed as it is in more permeable soils.

Due to serious flooding issues in Swampscott, it would be prudent to institute a program that would encourage the use of permeable soils wherever possible.

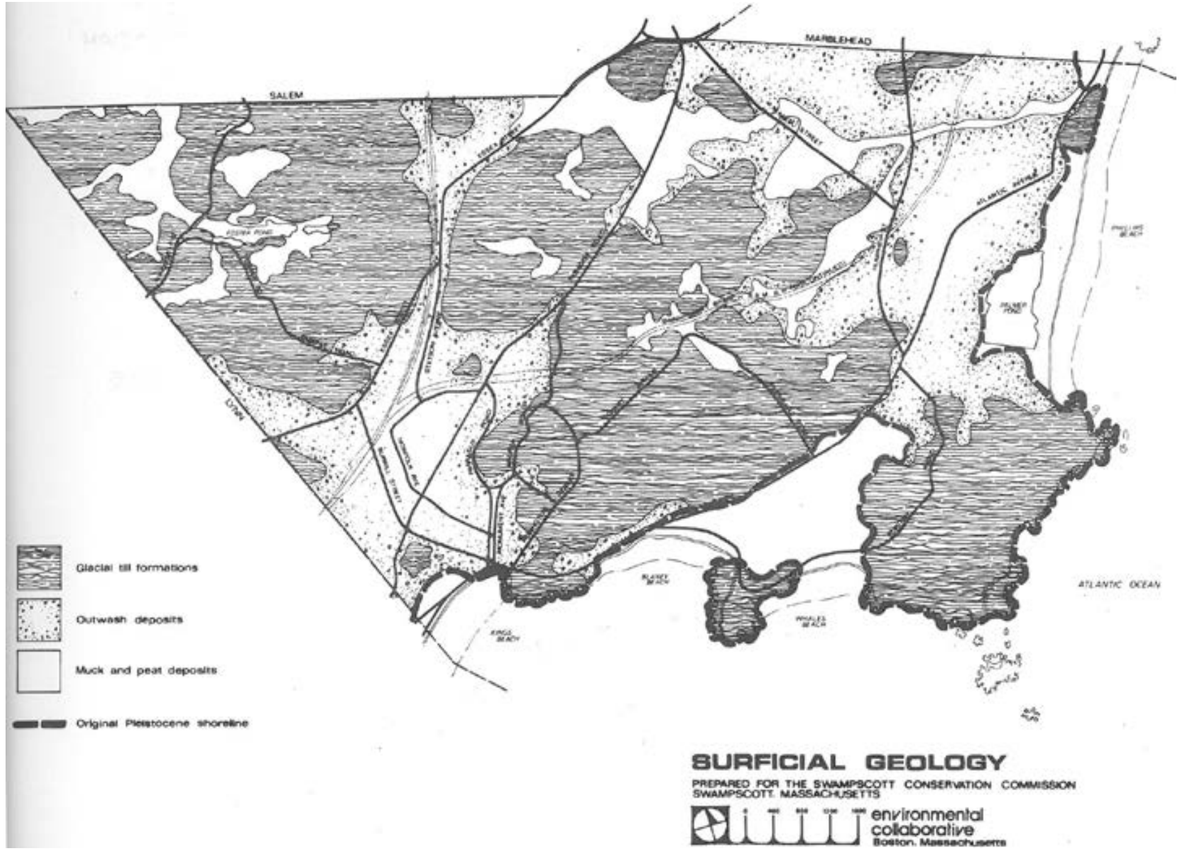
Outwash Deposits

Outwash deposits occur in Swampscott along the base of till deposits. They were formed by the depositions of glacial streams which carried sand and gravel from the glaciers and deposited them in graded layers in fan-shaped or delta formations at the base of these ice blocks.

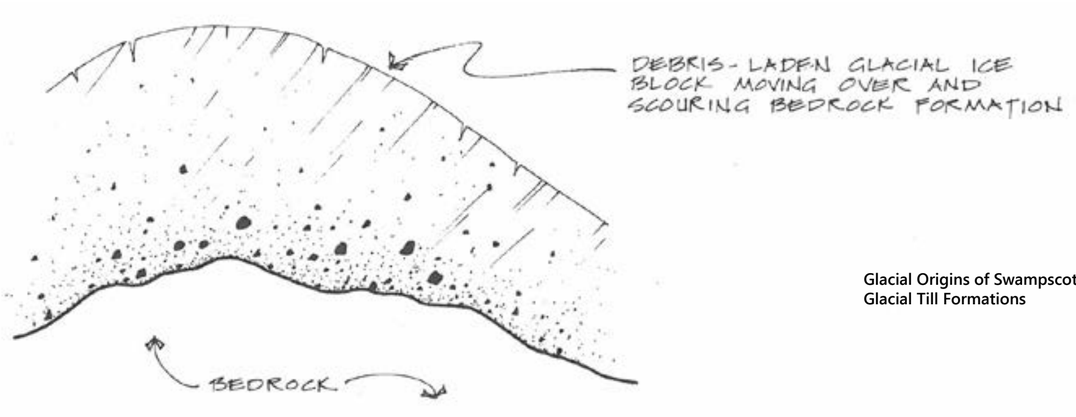
Because the washing action of streams has removed the silt and clay from outwash deposits, the remaining layered coarser material

1 1983 OSRMP; with edits by Prof. Malcolm Hill, Northeastern University

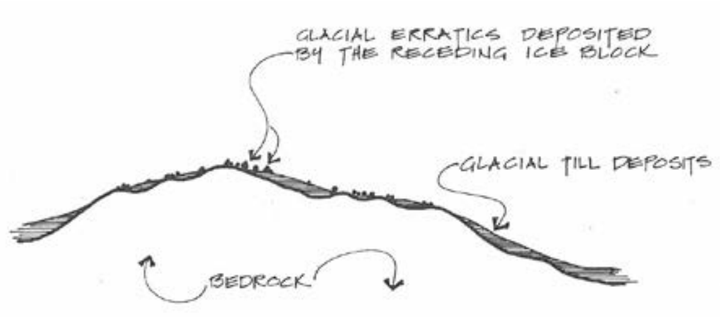
2 As of this Plan, updated geographic information system (GIS) data has not been developed by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Metro Boston quadrangle, which includes Swampscott.



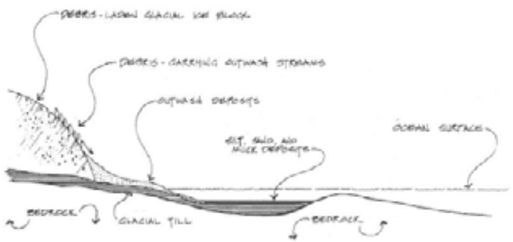
Images on this and next two pages are sourced from the 1983 Swampscott Open Space and Recreation Master Plan



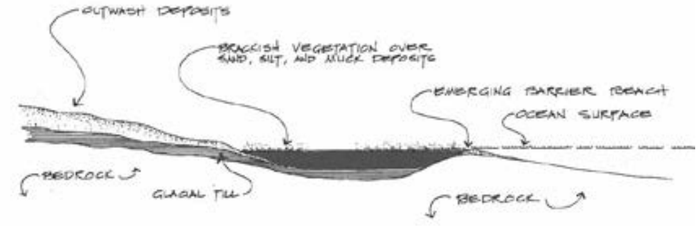
Glacial Origins of Swampscott's Glacial Till Formations



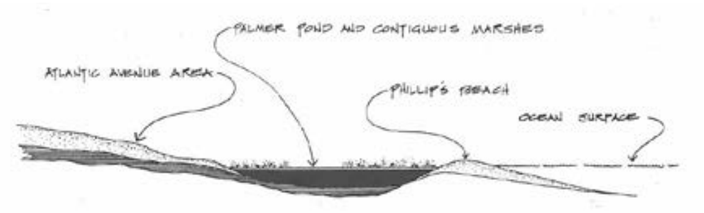
Post-Glacial Swampscott Till Formations



Glacial Origins of Swampscott's Coastal Marshes



The Emerging Coastal Marsh Landscape



Post-Glacial Swampscott Coastal Landscape

comprises the most permeable soils. These are the soils which are the most productive aquifers and have the highest ground water yields.

Muck and Peat Deposits

These deposits are the result of the final stages of eutrophication of small glacial ponds in Swampscott. Today, these prehistoric ponds are the town's wetlands. Most of these are covered with standing water only during the wet spring months. The various types of Swampscott's wetlands are explained more fully in the section on wetlands.

Surficial Geology and Resource Conservation

Because it provides an historical perspective of landscape, a study of surficial geology can assist in recognizing the interrelationship of environmental elements. The drainage characteristics of a landscape, for example, are not only apparent in the course of streams but are a function of soil permeability, slopes, vegetation cover, locations and types of wetlands. By recognizing the limits imposed by the dictates of natural forces, human kind's negative impact on the landscape can be minimized, with beneficial results to both people and the environment.

There are areas in Swampscott that should not be developed because of natural forces, waves from hurricanes and flooding.

SOILS

Information on soils in Swampscott is best found in the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report for Essex County, Massachusetts, Southern Part and from the Marblehead Open Space and Recreation Plan of 2012.

There are two general soil types in Swampscott: Chatfield-Hollis-Rock Outcrop association and Urban land-Udorthentis association. These general soil types match those found in the neighboring communities of Lynn, Marblehead, and Salem.[3]

The Marblehead Open Space and Recreation Plan of 2012 describes these two soil types very well.

> The Chatfield-Hollis-Rock Outcrop association consists of loam and is moderately deep or shallow, gently sloping to steep grade and can be well drained or somewhat excessively drained. This soil forms low irregular hills, ridges and plains and often contains common bedrock exposures and depressions of very poorly drained soils. In Swampcott, this soil type exists in woodlands but also in residential areas as well as swamps and marshes.
>
> The other predominant type of soil is called Urban land-Udorthents association and describes areas where soils have been altered or obscured by urban works or structures; or where soil material has been excavated or deposited. Urban land consists of nearly level to moderately steep areas where buildings, industrial areas, paved areas and railroad yards cover 90% of the surface area. These areas are used primarily for commercial, industrial or residential purposes. Udorthents consists of areas from which soil has been removed and areas on which soil has been deposited. These areas can support vegetation and are used primarily as athletic fields, playgrounds, cemeteries or lawns as well as road building. Udorthents soils are water permeable with ranges from slow to very rapid and consistent of gravel, cobblestones, stones and boulders.

Soil patterns are complex. One area may contain more than one classification. In the USDA NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report, there are 21 soil classifications found in Swampscott. "The object of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landform segments that have similar use and management requirements."

TOPOGRAPHY

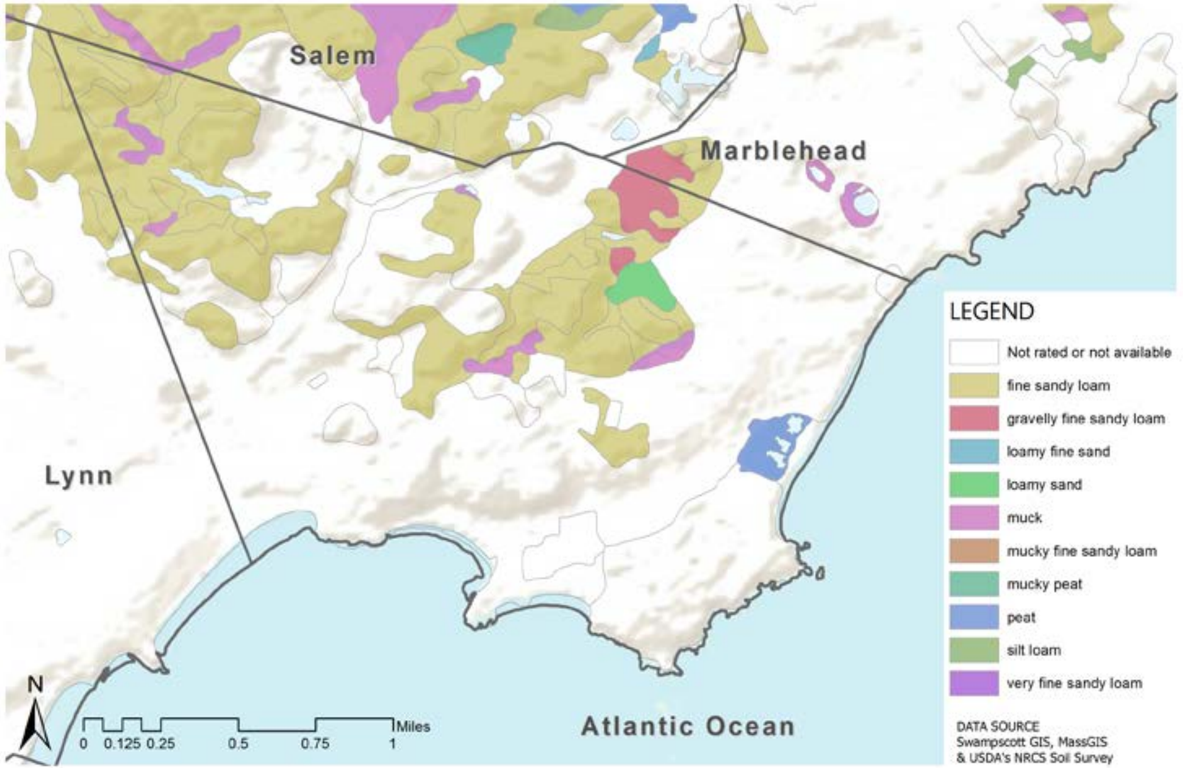
As shown on the accompanying map of topography (Map 5 - Soils & Geologic Features), Swampscott's landforms below the 50 foot contour are relatively flat. This lower-lying area approximately defines the extent of outwash soil deposits in the town.

Above 50 feet in elevation, land forms become much more erratic and uneven, due to the underlying bedrock, thinly covered with till deposits. These bedrock formations also account for steep slopes that rise up above Humphrey Street, continuing in an irregular pattern to

3 "Custom Soil Resource Report for Essex County, Massachusetts, Southern Part"

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 5 - SOILS & GEOLOGIC FEATURES



the west. Swampscott has a great variety of landscape which can be divided into three main categories based on the town's geologic history as described in more detail in the next section: the upland rock area, the outwash area and the coastal area.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

UPLAND ROCK

The upland rocky till area, in comparison with the outwash and coastal areas has a smaller, more intimate scale due to its many hills and valleys. In the upland area west of the railroad, this quality is reinforced by the extensive woodland growth. Even the open expanse of Foster Pond, because of its high embankment, has a narrow, constricted appearance. The area generally has a feel of remoteness and the large wetland areas and glacial boulder fields add a distinctive quality to the landscape.

Most of the remaining upland area east of the railroad is built up but still retains a feeling of enclosure. On the hills nearest the shore, however, the landscape suddenly opens up to reveal the ocean below and a breathtaking view of Nahant Bay, Nahant, and beyond it the large sweep of Massachusetts Bay.

OUTWASH PLAIN

The outwash plain area is relatively undifferentiated in comparison. In the Humphrey Street area the plain is walled in by the steep cliffs of bedrock on one side and the unseen ocean on the other. In fact the ocean is hardly visible within the greater part of the plain area, for small changes in elevation, vegetation and residences are enough to block it out; and only at the opening on Salem Street passing through the Tedesco Country Club does the gently rolling character of the plain become apparent and its particular virtues enjoyed. All other major areas of the plain in town have been built upon.

COASTAL

The plains end abruptly at the beaches along the coast, or rather, the series of beaches, for each section of beach is framed by rock outcroppings at either end at intervals along the town's coastline.

Fisherman's Beach has a special character, because it is used as the main boat harbor and is the site of the Town's fishing pier. Because of the central location and the park above the seawall, it is perhaps the most accessible beach, both for oceanfront activities and for visual enjoyment. The feeling of enclosure produced by the small scale and crescent shape of Fisherman's Beach is enhanced by the upland cliffs of ledge and till rising directly behind it. These qualities, combined with the bustle of fishing, commercial and pleasure boating activities make it one of Swampscott's most attractive beaches for sitting and walking.

King's Beach to the west, presents a wide and open aspect, continuing, as it does, for twice its Swampscott length into Lynn. Like Fisherman's Beach, it lies alongside the town's central artery and is easily accessible to both Swampscott residents and out of town bathers. Directly across the street is Linscott Park, with its spacious lawn in a grove of shade trees.

East of Fisherman's Beach, around Lincoln House Point, is Whale's Beach and Eiseman's Beach. This shore area was the location of the New Ocean House, the famous resort hotel which burned down in 1969.

The extensive Phillips Point rock outcroppings occur east of Whale's Beach and are perhaps the main barrier to traversing the entire length of Swampscott's coastline. The walk across the rocks is hazardous.

Extending northeasterly from Phillips or Little's Point[4] is the mile long expanse of Phillips Beach. Except for Palmer Pond, the entire area is built up with larger single family homes.

WATER RESOURCES

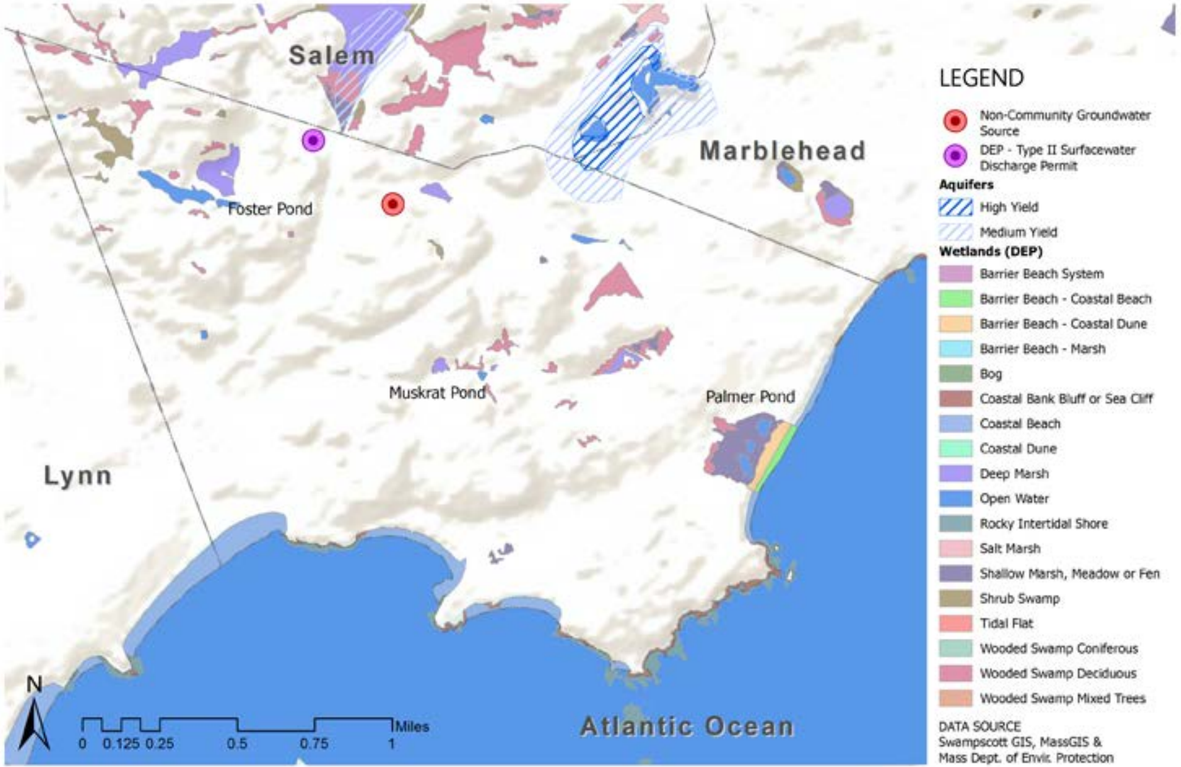
SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

Swampscott is a roughly 3.05 square mile "pie slice" shaped piece of land that fits into the mainland wedged in between Lynn to the south and Salem and Marblehead to the north. The longer, or "crust" end of town borders Nahant Bay on the Lynn side and Massachusetts Bay on the Marblehead side. These waters of the Atlantic Ocean are

4 Also commonly spelled "Littles Point." For the purpose of this Plan, it will be referred to as "Little's Point."

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 6 - WATER RESOURCES



Swampscott's greatest water resource.

Swampscott is within the North Coastal Watershed.[5] As pointed out by Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (OEEA),[6] "[t]he southern reaches of the watershed [where Swampscott is located] consist of an irregular coastline of rocky peninsulas, interspersed with embayments, pockets of salt marsh and vibrant estuaries." In Swampscott, public access to the ocean is primarily achieved through several beaches.

Beaches

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Essex National Heritage Commission's Swampscott Reconnaissance Report[7] describes the string of beaches along the Swampscott coastline as follows:

> Beginning at the Lynn-Swampscott line is **King's Beach** which extends along the shore in Lynn to the gateway of Swampscott and forms a deep cove at the beginning of the commercial strip along Humphrey Street. A boulevard with new concrete walking surface, lighting and benches has been constructed along King's Beach in Lynn... The only pedestrian area at the town line in Swampscott is Driscoll Park, adjacent to the beach… It has a brick terrace at the edge of the beach and includes the Tomas H. Driscoll Memorial Flagpole, benches and raised planters. [This beach has been a viewing spot for annual Fourth of July fireworks display.] King's Beach terminates at Black Will's Cliff. On the east side of the Cliff is a small park owned by St. John the Evangelist Church. This park extends from Humphrey Street to the coast and ends at a point high above the sea. Tall pines filter the view.
>
> **Blaney Beach and Reservation** comprises public and private beach, including **Fisherman's Beach**, the Fish House (listed on the National Register of Historic Places), Chaisson Park and the Fish House Pier also referred to as the Town Pier. Several important memorials are located in Chaisson Park at the western end of Fisherman's Beach, including a War of 1812 cannon, an aviation sculpture and the Seaman's Memorial, which is the anchor from the Tedesco, the ship that sank off Galloupes Point in 1857. Fisherman's Beach traditionally is known for its association with 19th century painters. Today, local fishermen and lobstermen still use the Fish House and the Swampscott Yacht Club meets on its second floor. The beach is enjoyed by beachgoers and is the site for events such as the annual Swampscott Yacht Club's Blessing of the Fleet and Duct Tape Regatta as well as the annual New Year's Day Polar Beach plunge.
>
> **Whale's Beach** is a wide crescent shaped beach that extends from Lincoln House Point to Galloupes Point. Two parks are associated with this beach: Paul A. Polisson Park on the western side of the beach and Richard B. Johnson Park centered along the beach front. The parks and the beach are accessible from Puritan Road and local residents can park at Phillips Park on Humphrey Street when using the parks and Whale's Beach. Polisson Park is named after a prominent resident, Paul A. Polisson. Johnson Park, named after another prominent Swampscott citizen, Richard B. Johnson, is land once owned by the New Ocean House, a large hotel that was a summer resort until it burned in 1969. The northeasterly end of this beach is called **Eiseman's Beach**.
>
> **Phillips Beach** extends from Little's Point to the Marblehead line. A private beach club uses part of the beach north of the brackish Palmer Pond which lies between Atlantic Avenue and Phillips Beach. The northern most end of Phillips Beach is referred to as **Preston Beach** by local residents. The land for Beach Bluff Park was donated by the Blodgett family in memory of John and Ruth Blodgett in 1999. A public-private partnership was formed with a group of Marblehead and Swampscott residents, the Clifton Improvement Association, designing the park with a boardwalk, memorial benches, and landscaping with tall coastal grasses, thistle and beach roses.

Ponds

5 "Massachusetts Coastal Watersheds Map"
6 "North Coastal Watershed"
7 "Swampscott Reconnaissance Report: Essex County Landscape Inventory, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program" pp4-5

There are three ponds of note in Swampscott, as seen in "Map 6 - Water Resources."

The first, located in the marshy area west of Phillips Beach, is **Palmer Pond**. This pond is part of "the 17.75-acre Palmer Pond Wildlife Conservation Area (once known as Cedar Swamp or Long Pond) which is managed by the Swampscott Conservation Commission. The area actually contains two ponds, separated by a path. The pond was originally a coastal salt marsh, but drifting sand has created a barrier beach that isolates it from the ocean. However, there have been years when winter storms breached the sand barrier and flooded the pond with salt water. Occasional fires or storms disrupt the sand-covered surface of the land and reveal layers of peat, laid down when the area was a marsh."[8]

The DCR Essex National Heritage Commission's Swampscott Reconnaissance Report[9] further describes Palmer Pond:

> This brackish pond is a wildlife sanctuary (red-winged blackbird often seen) with its cat-o-nine-tails, beach plums and rugosa rose along the edge. The overall area of 17.75 acres is picturesque and important for its wildlife as well as an environmental asset.

The second pond, and the only other significant surface water in Swampscott, is **Foster Pond**, a 4.619 acre fresh pond, located up near the pointy end of the Swampscott "pie slice."[10] According to the 1983 Open Space Plan, Foster Pond is a "man-made pond in the northwest corner of town" and "is the largest body of open water in Swampscott." Although privately owned, it is accessible to the public and offers opportunities for boating and fishing" (p. 40).[11]

8 "Beach, Flora, Fauna, Geology"
9 "Swampscott Reconnaissance Report: Essex County Landscape Inventory, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program" p8
10 Refer to "Map 6 - Water Resources"
11 As noted later, the pond is also listed by the state as being impaired for fish consumption because of pesticide contamination (specifically DDT), therefore the consumption of fish should be discouraged.

The earlier plan further states that the pond is "owned by abutters and the water level is managed by the major abutter, Aggregate Industries (formally Lynn Sand & Stone Co.), and the Department of Public Works" (p. 78). The pond is within the town's Flood Plain/ Wetland Protection District and, while Aggregate Industries discharges into the pond, the discharge is covered by an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit.[12] The federal permit allows the company to discharge storm water, process water, and ground water through one outfall to Foster Pond, and through a second outfall to a wetlands system which includes Thompson's Meadow adjacent to Forest River in Salem, subject to certain pollutant limitations and prohibitions. A Town representative[13] indicated that the DPW manages the pond outlet in that it maintains the discharge spillway and keeps it clear of obstructions to ensure flow through the pond system and into the municipal drain.

The 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan recommended the covering of the hill of cement at the eastern end with loam and plant with grass and shrubs (p. 78). Current DPW staff is unaware of the referenced "hill of cement" or whether any action was taken there.[14]

The third pond, **Muskrat Pond**, is located near the Middle School and is less than 0.5 acres in size. It's used by the school as an outdoors classroom.

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENTS OF SURFACE WATERS

Nahant Bay

Under the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards,[15] the Massachusetts and Nahant Bays, are classified as "Class SA"[16] which means they are:

12 NPDES Permit No. MA0001830, dated May 1, 2008.
13 January 16, 2013 e-mail exchange with Victoria A. Masone, P.E., Town of Swampscott, Dept. of Public Works
14 January 16, 2013 e-mail exchange with Victoria A. Masone, P.E., Town of Swampscott, Dept. of Public Works
15 Under federal law, states are required to establish water quality standards for waterbodies located within the state. A water quality standard establishes "designated uses" for each water body (e.g., recreation, water supply, aquatic life, shellfishing, agriculture) and the "water quality criteria" necessary to protect those uses (specific numeric pollutant concentrations and general narrative requirements).
16 The Massachusetts water quality classifications for coastal and marine waters,from highest to lowest designations, are: Classes SA, SB, and SC. Under state water quality standards certain waters can be designated as "Outstanding Resource Waters," however, none of Swampscott surface waters are so designated. See: http://www.mass.gov/anf/images/itd/massgis/datalayers/orw.jpg

> designated as an excellent habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife and for primary and secondary recreation. In approved areas they shall be suitable for shellfish harvesting without depurartion[17] (Open Shellfish Areas). These waters shall have excellent aesthetic value (emphasis added). See 314 C.M.R. 4.00

To support these Class SA designated uses, the water quality standards set certain criteria that the water bodies in that classification must meet, for instance, and as relevant to Nahant Bay, criteria relating to the amount of fecal coliform bacteria that can be in the water.

According to the US EPA, the water quality of Nahant Bay (which is defined as waters landward of an imaginary line drawn between Galloupes Point, Swampscott, and East Point, Nahant) is labeled "Category 5" which means it is "impaired or threatened for one or more uses..."[18] Specifically the 2010 Waterbody Report for Nahant Bay[19] notes that the designated use of "shellfishing" is "impaired," and that the cause of the impairment is pathogens, in particular "fecal coliform."[20]

The report further notes that the probable sources of the bacteria contamination are: combined sewer overflows (called "CSOs"),[21] discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (called "MS4s"), marine and boating pumpout releases, marina and boating sanitary on-vessel discharges and unpermitted discharges of domestic waste.

17 Depuration is used to treat shellfish with low levels of contamination. It involves placing the harvested shellfish into tanks of high quality water so they will purge any contaminants stored in their gut.
18 "Waterbody Assessment and TMDL Status Swampcott, MA" map
19 "Massachusetts Year 2012 Integrated List of Waters," "Summary of Waterbody Assessment and TMDL Status in Massachusetts - Swampscott, MA," and "2010 Waterbody Report for Nahant Bay"
20 Fecal coliform bacteria are indicators of fecal contamination and of the potential presence of pathogens associated with wastewater or sewage sludge.
21 Combined sewer overflows, or CSOs, were built as part of sewer collection systems that were designed to carry both sewage and stormwater in the same pipe. When there is not a lot of stormwater, this mix is transported to a wastewater treatment plant where it is processed. However, after heavy rainfall or snowmelt, stormwater and sewage overload the system. Without CSOs, this mix would back up into homes, businesses, and public streets. Among other things, pathogens are in the CSO discharges.

Contamination from CSOs: There is a combined sewer overflow that discharges into Stacey Brook in Lynn. This culverted brook, in turn, ultimately discharges to King's Beach and Nahant Bay. The Lynn Water & Sewer Commission is proceeding with sewer separation work which will result in the elimination of the outfall.

Contamination from Storm Sewers: There is also bacterial contamination from storm drains owned by the town that get into Stacey Brook and ultimately King's Beach.[22]

A report submitted in July 2012 by the Town's consultant, Kleinfelder,[23] notes that the town:

> owns and operates separate sewer, underdrain, and storm drain systems. It has been documented that the underdrain system is largely contaminated by the adjacent separate sewer system due to defects in both systems. In addition, portions of the drainage system which discharge into Stacey's Brook and ultimately King's Beach, are contaminated by the separate sewer system. The Town operates a chlorination station to disinfect the stormwater prior to discharge onto King's Beach.

According to the report, the most recent investigation work, completed in the spring of 2012, has identified several specific contamination sources to the drain in two locations: Essex Avenue and Banks Road areas. The report includes a conceptual design approach for

22 The Town of Swampscott's storm sewers discharges are covered by a federal "general" permit (that is, a permit that covers more than one community). Specifically, on May 1, 2003, the U.S.EPA issued a Final General Permit for Stormwater Discharges From Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems ("MS4 General Permit"). Under the permit each regulated community is required to develop and implement a stormwater management program (called a SWMP) to reduce the contamination of stormwater runoff and prohibit illicit discharges. While that permit expired, it continues in effect pending reissuance of a new permit (a process which is pending). See: http://www.epa.gov/region1/npdes/stormwater/draft_manc_sms4gp.html
23 "Stacey's Brook Contamination Elimination for The Town of Swamspcott, Massachusetts"

mitigating the identified stormwater contamination sources from these areas, noting, however, that successful mitigating of contamination sources identified in these areas may not eliminate all sources of contamination. Further evaluation of water quality will be required after implementation of the proposed mitigation measures.[24]

The DPW samples drainage outfalls at King's Beach three times a week from May 1 to September 30 for fecal coliform. Results are submitted to DEP as part of the 2008 Consent Order.[25] These samples are representative of the water quality in Stacey's Brook and the associated drainage area.

In addition, an annual report Swampscott submitted for the reporting period April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012, notes that the Board of Health samples waters from local beaches during the summer. During the April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012 period, "the following Swampscott beaches were closed: Eiseman's Beach once; Fisherman's Beach one time; King's Beach three times; Phillips Beach once; Preston Beach twice. Nearly all closures followed significant rain events."[26]

No Discharge Area

Boat sewage can contain bacteria and viruses, nutrients, and chemicals that can be harmful to water quality and public health. No Discharge Areas (NDAs), are designated bodies of water where the discharge of all boat sewage, whether treated or not, is prohibited. The Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) works with coastal communities to develop applications to the U.S. EPA for no discharge status, and supports efforts to increase boat pumpout facilities to make proper sewage disposal more convenient for boaters. Swampscott (along with Nahant, Lynn, Saugus, and Revere) waters were designated an NDA on March 18, 2009. There are two pumpouts facilities available to service vessels in the area.[27]

24 Work pertaining to the town's sewer and storm drains is being done under several consent orders agreed to by the Town and Commonwealth: January 25, 2007 Administrative Consent Order (ACOP-NE-07-1N001); June 26, 2008 Administrative Consent Order (ACOP-NE-08-1N005); January 24, 2012 Administrative Consent Order (ACOP-NE-12-1N001); and June 7, 2012 Notice of Noncompliance.

25 See Administrative Consent Order (ACOP-NE-1N005), par. 20, dated June 26, 2008.

26 See NPDES PII Small MS4 General Permit, dated May 1, 2012.

27 US EPA "No Discharge Areas"

A Note on *Pilayella littoralis Algae* in Nahant Bay

In addition to the impairment of water quality standards caused by fecal coliform, Nahant Bay is subject to:

> nuisance conditions generated by [a brown] algae [that] inhibits use of the beaches to their full advantage. The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation ("DCR") has been managing the algae, known as *Pilayella littoralis*, on the Lynn beaches for more than 40 years and has contributed over $300,000 in research and studies … More research must be done to help establish ways to efficiently control as well as how to handle, remove and dispose of this algae that has plagued our beaches…
>
> The algal mass, which has been in Nahant Bay since at least 1902 and which is unique to the area, is not sewage, nor is it found in polluted areas of the coast, although, like any plant it may grow faster in response to excess nutrients. It is transported toward the shore and ultimately on the beach by prevailing winds, currents, tides, and waves. As the plant material decays on the beach and in the sand it produces an odor. The odor is a sulfide containing gas. There are no documented detrimental health effects from the beach generated odors. Because the application of herbicides to kill it may disrupt healthy marine ecosystems, they are not used to control the algae.[28]

While the DCR maintains the algae at Lynn Shore and Nahant Beach Reservation (DCR property), it does not address the algae problem on Swampscott beaches. The DPW indicated that it occasionally rakes the algae down to the water during an outgoing tide in the summer, per Swampscott's DEP-approved Beach Management Plan.[29]

Note on Oil Spill Response

Geographic Response Plans (GRP) are developed to help protect sensitive coastal environments and resources along the Massachusetts coastline in the event of an oil spill into marine waters. These response plans are map-based strategies that can save time during the critical first few hours of an oil spill response. They show responders where sensitive areas are located and where to place oil spill protection resources. Swampscott is included in the North Shore GRP Project.[30]

28 "The Brown Algae of Nahant Bay and Broad Sound: Q&A" brochure

29 January 16, 2013 e-mail exchange with Victoria A. Masone, P.E., Town of Swampscot, Dept. of Public Works

Foster Pond

Foster Pond is designated as class B under the state water quality standards.[31] All freshwater ponds in Massachusetts that are not drinking water supply sources are classified as "Class B" waters under Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards regulations.[32] According to these regulations, Class B waters must have "consistently good aesthetic value" and have the following designated uses: "habitat for fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, including for their reproduction, migration, growth and other critical functions, and for primary and secondary contact recreation."[33]

Foster Pond is also on the list Massachusetts impaired waters, cited as a "Category 5" and is impaired for Pesticides, in particular DDT.[34] The EPA 2010 Waterbody Report for Foster Pond[35] notes that the "fish consumption" designated use is "impaired" and that the cause of the impairment is "DDT," with the source being unknown.

Fish contaminant monitoring that was conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection in October 2002[36] found that "concentrations [of the contaminants] do not appear to be indicative of an ongoing source of these contaminants, but it is feasible that these contaminants may have resulted from historic household use of pesticides in proximity to the pond or other potential pollution sources identified in the request for sampling ... The original request for the fish toxics monitoring lists a number of potential sources of contamination including: the NPDES discharger (the quarry), a junkyard, and several superfund sites" (p.102).

30 "North Shore Geographic Response Plan - Swampscott Shoreline NS-28"

31 U.S. EPA NPDES Permit issued to Environmental Quality and Real Estate, Aggregate Industries.

32 314 C.M.R. 4

33 314 C.M.R. 4.05(3)(b)

34 "Massachusetts Year 2012 Integrated List of Waters," "Summary of Waterbody Assessment and TMDL Status in Massachusetts - Swampscott, MA," and "2010 Waterbody Report for Nahant Bay"

35 "2010 Water Body Report for Foster Pond"

36 "North Shore Coastal Watersheds 2002 Water Quality Assessment Report"

The report also notes that the "MA DPH reviewed these data and issued the following site-specific fish consumption advisory: "Children under 12, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and women of childbearing age who may become pregnant should refrain from consuming any American eel from Foster Pond to prevent exposure of developing fetuses, nursing infants and young children to DDT" and "the general public should not consume any American eel caught from Foster Pond" (p. 102).

While the earlier 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan recommends that work be done to improve water quality (p 78), it is unclear as to whether anything has been done to address the DDT contamination. Current DPW staff is unaware of the Town having taken any action regarding the DDT contamination, although, the DPW representative indicated that there is a sign posted warning about the dangers of fish consumption at Windsor Avenue right at the pond outlet.[37]

Aside from the pesticide contamination, the 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan also notes (p 78) that there is pollution from both nearby septic systems and the industrial activities at the eastern end of the pond. The earlier plan assumes that extension of the sewer system should clear up the former problem. A DPW representative indicated that the sewer was extended to include the entire Foster Pond neighborhood. The final phase of the sewer extension was installation of a force main on Nichols Street, which was completed in 2003. It is this representative's understanding that there are very few homes in the neighborhood that remain on septic systems.[38]

Palmer Pond

Palmer Pond, the second largest pond in Swampscott and located landward of Phillips Beach, apparently has no water quality impairments.

Muskrat Pond

Muskrat Pond is most likely negatively impacted by runoff from the parking lot and from Forest Avenue.

37 January 16, 2013 e-mail exchange with Victoria A. Masone, P.E., Town of Swampscott, Dept. of Public Works

38 January 16, 2013 e-mail exchange with Victoria A. Masone, P.E., Town of Swampscott, Dept. of Public Works

ACCESS TO SURFACE WATER

According to the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program's Swampscott Reconnaissance Report,[39] "there are five public ways to the water including Phillips, Preston, Little's Point, Martin Way and a right-of-way off Puritan Road. In spite of these public ways, access is limited in part due to the lack of parking near these ways and lack of knowledge and perception about the use of these ways. Public views of the waterfront are changing and there is the threat that those views will be compromised. Maintenance of the beaches and their adjoining parks requires investment on the part of the municipality.

Each of Swampscott's beaches and Palmer Pond has at least one publicly-accessible point to reach the waterfront. These access points have been outlined below[40]:

Eiseman's Beach

- Pedestrian and vehicle access via curb-cut paved drive between #259 and #273 Puritan Road (DPW vehicles only).
- Johnson Park, grassy park facing Eiseman's Beach, provides pedestrian access via 2 stairways to beach.*
- Beach is located along Puritan Road. There is no parking on Puritan Road. Residents can park behind Phillips Park and cut through right-of-way path to beach.

Fisherman's Beach

- Land access through boat ramp* and water access via pier.
- Additional pedestrian and vehicle access available through entrance between municipal parking lot and Chaisson Park (opposite Greenwood Avenue).
- There is also access via stairs from Chaisson Park.*
- Public parking is available in the small municipal lot and on Humphrey Street.

King's Beach

- Located along Humphrey Street near Lynn border.
- Accessed by stairs off walkway along seawall.*
- Vehicular access (DPW only) via ramp at town line.
- Public parking along Humphrey Street.*

Palmer Pond & Phillips Beach

- Ocean Avenue extension: a sandy/rocky curb-cut entrance between the Swampscott Beach Club and Phillips Beach. Provides access onto Phillips Beach.*
- A boardwalk extends off the Ocean Avenue extension, providing access to Phillips Beach and Palmer Pond conservation area.
- Parking on Ocean Avenue with resident permit.*
- Wooden walkway right-of-way to Phillips Beach (rocky end) located between #80 and #86 Phillips Beach Avenue. Pedestrian only.

Preston Beach

- Beach Bluff Park provides access steps to Preston Beach.*
- Beach Bluff Avenue extension: a sandy/rocky curb-cut entrance between Beach Bluff Park and #441 Atlantic Avenue providing access to Preston Beach.
- Parking on street with resident permit.*

39 "Swampscott Reconnaissance Report: Essex County Landscape Inventory, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program" p9

40 Astericked items have also been identified in the "Massachusetts Coast Guide to Boston and the North Shore" by the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management

Sandy Beach

- Pedestrian and vehicular access is via a small grassy park and via curb-cut drive (Martin Way). Provides pedestrian and vehicular beach access.*

Whale's Beach

- Polisson Park, grassy park facing Whale's Beach, provides pedestrian and vehicular access to beach via abutting sandy/rocky curb-cut entrance (DPW vehicles only).*
- Beach is located along Puritan Road. There is no parking on Puritan Road. Residents can park behind Phillips Park and cut through right-of-way path to beach.

WETLAND RESOURCES

As the earlier 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan noted, "[w]etlands are lands where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface (Cowardin, December 1979)." They perform essential functions, such as buffers against erosion and sedimentation control, flood protection and abatement; water filtration and purification; fish and wildlife habitat; and providing recreational activities.

Under the Wetlands Protection Act (Massachusetts General Law 131, Section 40) (created in 1965), the Conservation Commission has jurisdiction over all of the wetlands in Swampscott and all land within the 100 foot buffer zone adjacent to the waterways and wetlands. Under this law, the Conservation Commission is charged with protecting these natural resources to prevent pollution, protect drinking water, to improve flood control, to protect wildlife and to protect fisheries.

To provide more effective protection of wetlands, at the 1976 annual Swampscott Town Meeting, the Town's zoning by-laws were amended to create a Flood Plain/Wetlands Protection District - "Article IV. Special Regulations, 4.1.0.0. Flood Plain/Wetland Protection Overlay District."

The 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan found that, "[f]or a community of such small geographic size, Swampscott has a wetlands network with an interesting variety of geologic origins. These include:

- Wetlands remaining following the draining and eutrophication of glacial ponds that became impounded in depressions. The largest wetland of this kind in town is within the Harold King Town Forest.
- Wetlands formed by streams and their floodplains that occurred as a result of the draining of glacial ponds or upland ice formations. When the ice melted and the ponds drained out, these streams became seasonally intermittent, as they are now. An example of such a stream system is the one that extends easterly parallel to the railroad bed at Tedesco Country Club, and One Salem Street property.
- Wetlands formed when coastal marshes became isolated from the sea through the accumulations of barrier beaches. Palmer Pond is a classic example of such a wetland. The low-lying area west of Phillips Park below Humphrey Street, once known as Cedar Swamp but gradually filled and developed is another example of a such a (former) wetland.

In addition, there are five certified vernal pools[41] in Swampscott.[42] The first four are numbered 2147 – 2150. The first of these four is located near the tennis courts by the Middle School on Forest Avenue, while the other three are clumped together near the east end of Tedesco Golf Course. The fifth certified vernal pool is numbered 2214 and it is located by the parking lot by the Middle School. According to the local Conservation Commission, these vernal pools were originally part of the Tedesco golf course but which Tedesco donated for the school's playing fields.[43] There are also a number of potential vernal pools. See

41 Vernal pools are unique wildlife habitats best known for the amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. Vernal pools typically fill with water in the autumn or winter due to rainfall and rising groundwater and remain ponded through the spring and into summer. Vernal pools dry completely by the middle or end of summer each year, or at least every few years

42 Phone conversation with Jacob Kubler at MA National Heritage and Endangered Species Office, January 18, 2013; see also MassDFW's "Vernal Pools"

43 Interview with Swampscott Conservation Commission member Nelson Kessler, January 18, 2013.

"Map 9 - Plant & Wildlife Habitats" for location of certified and potential vernal pools.

According to the 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan, "the Swampscott Conservation Commission, in 1972, was one of the first Conservation Commissions in the Commonwealth to undertake a scientific mapping of the town's wetlands. The work was done by an experienced firm of environmental consultants, and the map has been a useful tool in planning, and in administering the Wetlands Protection Act.62.

In 1976, the Conservation Commission in conjunction with five other Town boards, finally succeeded, after five unsuccessful previous attempts, in persuading the Town to enact a wetland zoning by-law. The Flood Plain/Wetland Protection District, where recreational uses are encouraged and building is prohibited, was voted in unanimously by Town Meeting. Additional protections for two large wetland and open space areas on the One Salem Street property was secured in July, 1981 through a permanent conservation restriction granted to the Town by the developer of the property.

The Conservation Commission proposed, and in the 1974 Town Meeting adopted, an amendment to the Town's zoning by-laws which require developers to submit an Environmental Impact Statement for Town boards' and public inspection before subdivision or use permits are granted.

DRINKING WATER

Swampscott's drinking water is supplied by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority and not groundwater (see the "Infrastructure: Water Supply" section within the "III. Community Setting" chapter). The closest aquifer is in Salem, a small part of which extends into the Swampscott boundary. See "Map 6 - Water Resources," however, no zones of contribution have been delineated for the town.

There is a private spring water company that pumps water out of the ground on Essex Street (Hawthorne Brook Spring Water, 443 Essex St.), also noted on the map. According to the Internet, the company "specializes in supplying bottled water in bulk to commercial and residential customers. The company offers cooler services and rentals. Five-gallon water bottles may be purchased, and delivery and pick-ups are available on all orders."

FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)[44] for Swampscott shows that there are principally three flood hazard zones in the town. See "Map 7 - Flood Hazard Zones" for the locations of these flood hazard zones:

- Zone VE described as "High Risk - Coast Areas" and "having a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage." Zone VE runs along the entire coastline of Swampscott.

- Zone AO described as "High Risk Areas" and "river or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from one to three feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage." Zone AO runs along and just north of Puritan Road, and also in small areas by King's Beach and Palmer Pond.

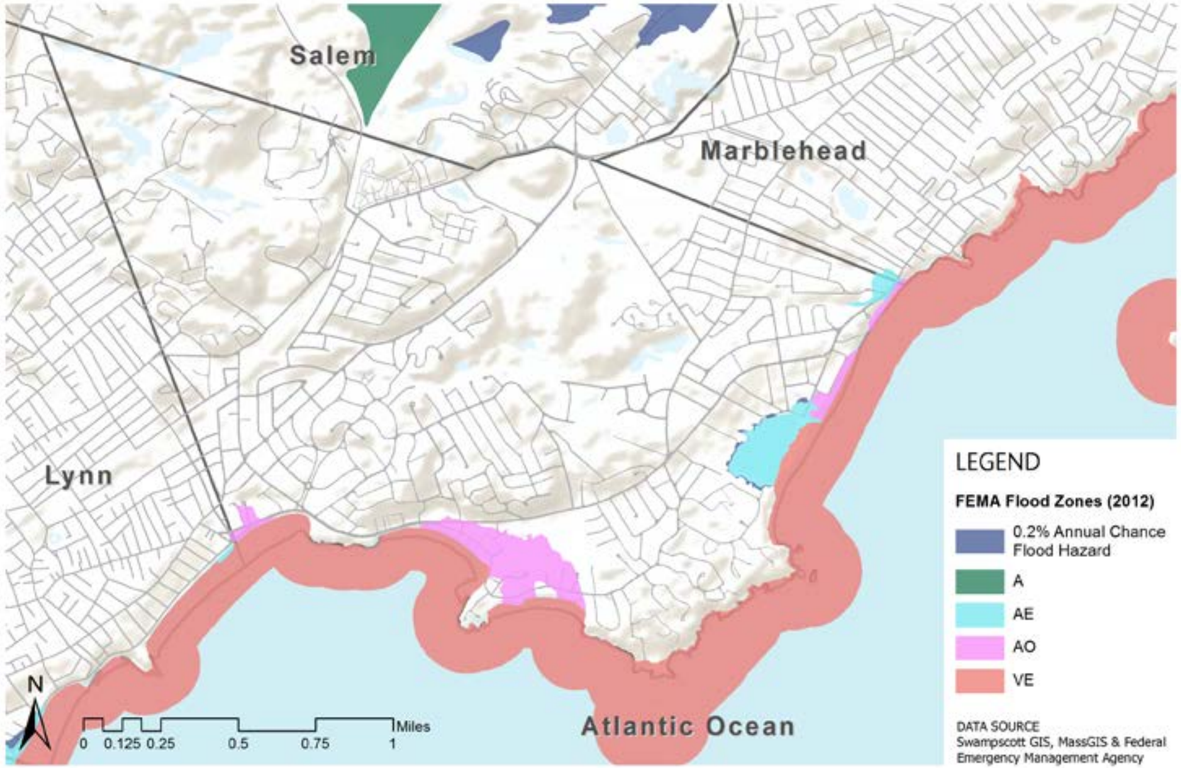
- Zone AE described as "High Risk Areas" and as "base floodplain." Zone AE is in small areas by the Phillips Beach and Preston Beach.

Swampscott's coastline in certain areas is vulnerable to sea-level rise

44 Flood hazard areas identified on the FEMA FIRM are identified as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). SFHAs are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1% annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zones A, A), AH, A1-A30, AE, A99, AR, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/A1-A30, AR/A, V, VE, and V1-V30. Moderate flood harzard areas, labeled as Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2% annual chance (or 500-year) flood. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside SFHAs and higher than the elevation of the 0.2% annual chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X (unshaded). FEMA recently completed a study which re-examined Essex County flood zones and developed preliminary revised detailed, digital flood hazard maps for the Town of Swampscott. The new maps are known as Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs).

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 7 - FLOOD HAZARD ZONES



and coastal flooding which may be exacerbated by global warming. According to the Union of Concerned Scientists,

> Rising sea levels caused by global warming are projected to increase the frequency and severity of damaging storm surges and coastal flooding. What is now considered a once-in-a-century coastal flood in Boston is expected to occur, on average, as frequently as every two to three years by mid-century and once every other year by late-century - under either emissions scenario. Boston has a lengthy history of protecting itself against the sea, but the extra stresses created by sea-level rise and more frequent and extensive flooding can be expected to severely tax both new and aging infrastructure and threaten vulnerable neighborhoods in the city and in coastal communities across the state.[45]

On October 4, 2011, there was a strong storm that caused extreme flooding in Swampscott as well as some other North Shore communities. Swampscott police reported the flooding was impacting Paradise Road, Burrill Street, Puritan Road, Humphrey Street, and Atlantic Avenue.[46] In December 2012, Humphrey Street by the Lynn line and Puritan Road in Swampscott had to be closed when high tide brought coastal flooding and rocks and other debris into the street.[47]

Flooding has also impacted other areas of town, including Vinnin Square where the Conservation Commission approved two dredging projects at Tedesco Country Club. This flood-control work, conducted in the Spring of 2013, is intended to improve drainage and provide flood protection for Vinnin Square businesses and nearby residents. There are also stormwater flooding problems on Paradise Road.

AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS

No Zones of Contribution (ZOCs) to public supply wells are located in the town of Swampscott. There is only a small piece of an aquifer in Salem that extends into the Swampscott boundary. See "DRINKING WATER" section for further information.

45 "Massachusetts: Confronting Climate Change in the U.S. Northeast"
46 "Storm Dumps 2.5 Inches on Lynn, 5.73 on Swampscott"
47 "Flooding, Sea Debris Close Roads, But Local Officials Relieved"

VEGETATION

GENERAL INVENTORY

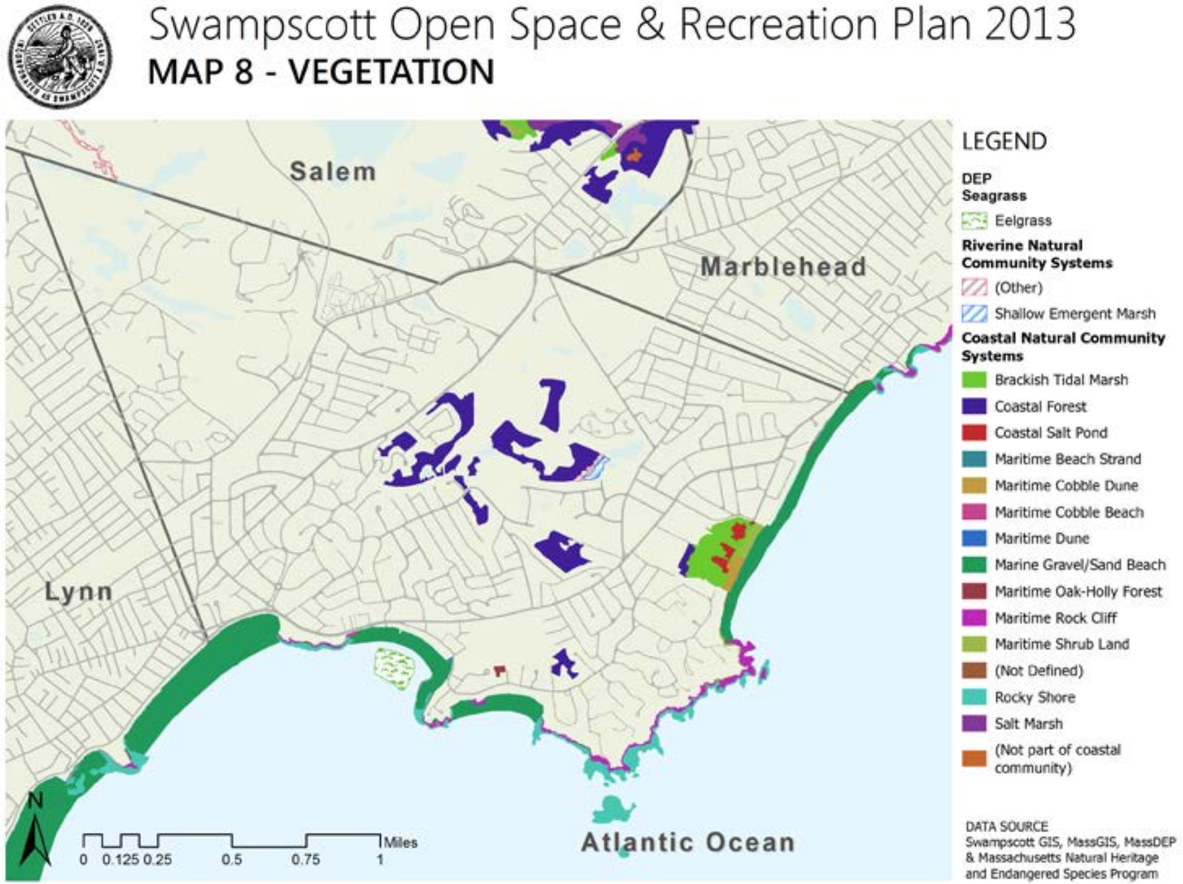
For a town only three square miles in land area, Swampscott contains a range of habitats offering considerable vegetative diversity typical of northeastern Massachusetts. Swampscott's open space vegetation includes mixed forest growth of deciduous trees and conifers and understory species found in a few fragmented hilly areas largely in the northwestern part of the town above 120 feet in elevation. The western section of Swampscott also includes a freshwater wetland that is part of the Harold King Town Forest and six-acre Foster Pond, as well as several vernal pools.

Travelling south and east, the rocky uplands give way to significantly flatter outwash and coastal areas that are almost entirely developed. Most of this land is privately-owned and occupied by single family homes with landscaped yards and turf grass lawns. Prior to residential development, this area was open marshland prone to flooding and small farms. This region also contains the major town turf grass playing fields at Phillips Park utilized for active recreation. At the ocean's edge are six sand beaches facing Massachusetts Bay, the largest of which, Phillips Beach, is bordered on the land side by vegetation associated with strands, as well as brackish Palmer Pond separated from the ocean by a low vegetated dune.[48]

FOREST LAND

Swampscott's terrain, and indeed all of Essex County, has been settled for so long that there are no extensive forests, nor many very old trees, but it nonetheless contains several wooded areas with second, third and fourth growths. There are three primary forest tracts within Swampscott's borders: Harold King Town Forest, Ewing Woods and Upper Jackson Park. These forested areas are comprised of mixed oak, beech, birch, some hickory and other hardwoods and evergreen stands of white pine, pitch pine and hemlock as well as red cedar. Ewing Woods particularly is threatened by a variety of invasive plants including oriental bittersweet, garlic mustard, winged euonymus and barberry.

48 Interview with Swampscott Historical Commission associate member Louis Gallo, December 2012



Swampscott's modest forested acreage does offer residents and visitors the potential for hiking, bird watching, dog walking, picnicking, nature study and other passive recreational activities.

PUBLIC SHADE TREES[49]

Swampscott has been recognized as a Tree City USA for the past 22 years. The town is fortunate to have many of its secondary roads lined with shade trees. Gino Cresta Jr., Director of Public Works, estimates over 1,000 street trees grow along Swampscott's 50 miles of paved roadways. The most common species are oaks (red, Eastern white, pin, chestnut), maples (sugar, red, silver) and Kwanzan flowering cherry. Others more sparsely planted are beech, linden, pear, and tree lilac. A large percentage of these trees were planted in the 1920's and 1930's and are reaching late middle age. Many are severely disfigured. An ongoing threat to the health of the town's street trees is salt used to de-ice winter roads. The Town's Tree Warden maintains a list of accepted replacements for Town-owned trees that require removal due to poor health or severe damage. The list was revised in 2011, and includes 13 species such as linden, honey locust, cherries and pears, Princeton American elm, zelkova and ginkgo.

Swampscott has recently increased its focus on citizen involvement in its open space resources by creating a Town Beautification Committee whose mission is to "advise the Board of Selectmen and School Committee in enhancing and restoring the beautification of all Town buildings and open spaces."

Street trees and trees in parks and other public green spaces enhance residential real estate values, serve as habitat for wildlife, provide privacy buffers and improve neighborhood environmental quality and aesthetics. Trees also perform an essential function of reducing storm-water runoff. The parks themselves offer opportunities for active recreation of all sorts including softball and tennis, as well as school team and adult league sports, and passive recreation such as picnicking and sunbathing, as well as special community events, such as town movie night and antique car show at Linscott Park. An attractive vegetative feature of the Monument Avenue park at the gateway to the Olmsted National Historic District is the Lady Deborah Moody Memorial Lilac Grove containing over 40 varieties of lilac trees planted in 2005.[50]

It is of historical interest to note that several of Swampscott's residential areas were developed on a number of large seaside estates constructed in the mid to late 19th century. These estates were modeled after the houses of the English countryside with expansive lawns and carefully selected shrubs and trees as a bucolic, gracious summertime escape from the industrial city. Sixty-four summer estates were identified in Dorothy M. Anderson's book The Era of the Summer Estates: Swampscott 1870/1940. A few of these 150-year-old estates and their grounds, such as Blythswood, still survive today as reminders of past grandeur.

AGRICULTURAL LAND

Swampscott has no commercial farms or other land devoted to agricultural use at this time.

WETLAND VEGETATION

Wetlands are areas where a significant part of the vegetative community is made up of plants adapted to life in saturated soil. Swampscott's wetland open space includes a significant swamp area in the Harold A. King Forest (Town Forest) and marsh at Palmer Pond behind Phillips Beach. Vegetation growing within the Town Forest swamp includes cattail, common reed, sweet pepperbush, sheep laurel, sumac, highbush blueberry, yellow birch and duckweed. Palmer Pond exhibits less diversity and is being overwhelmed by common reed (phragmites), classified as invasive by the MA DFW. Additionally there are cattails, rose rugosa and alders growing around the perimeter of the pond, as well as duck weed and other hydrophilic grasses in the brackish water.

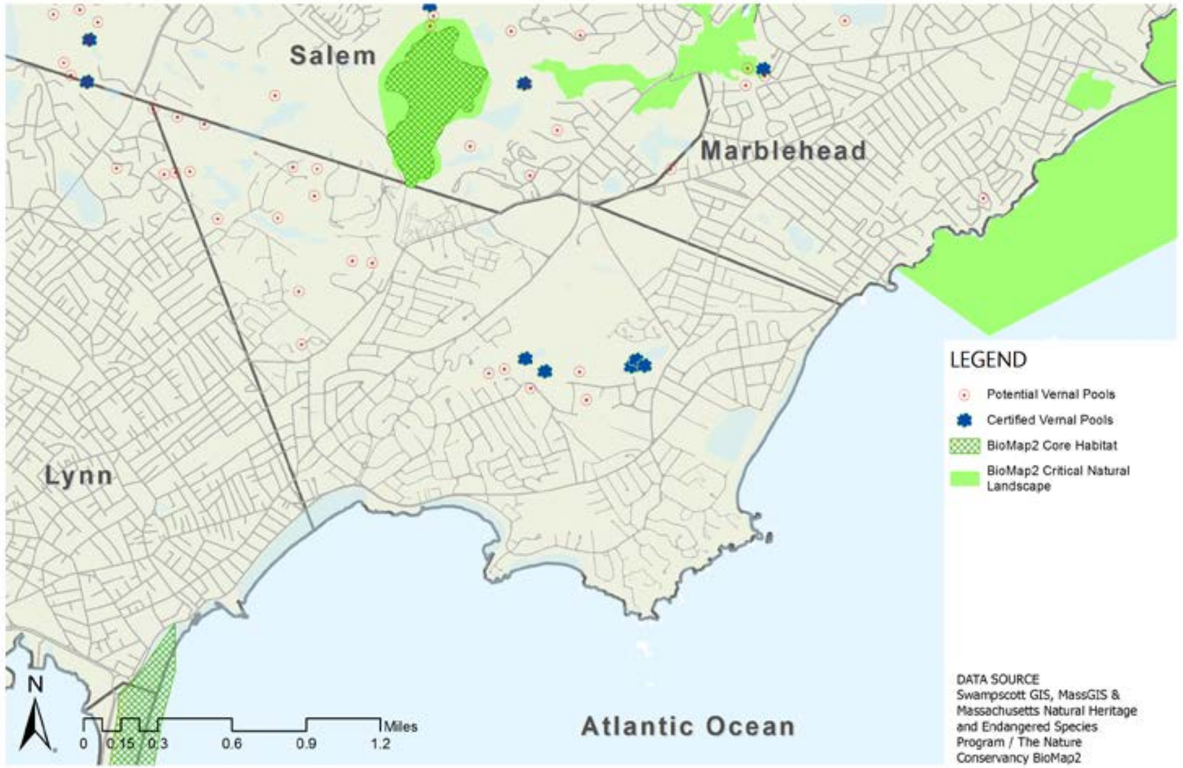
The Town Forest wetland and Palmer Pond offer recreational opportunities for fishing, bird watching, scenic viewing and nature study. Foster Pond offers an informal put-in for kayaks and canoes at its northwestern end. Additionally, these wetlands' vegetation

49 "Swampscott Environment: Now or Never"; Interview with Gene Gardner, Tree Warden, Nov. 2012.; Personal communication from Susan Balleza, Certified Landscape Designer, January 2013.

50 For lilac plantings: Swampscott Patch, November 2, 2005.

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 9 - PLANT & WILDLIFE HABITATS



contributes to water purification, flood protection, shoreline stabilization, groundwater recharge, and streamflow maintenance.

RARE SPECIES[51]
The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program states that there are no state-listed rare plants in Swampscott. This evaluation is based on the information in the NHESP database as of September 2009.

UNIQUE NATURAL RESOURCES[52]
Beaches: An important Swampscott aquatic resource is the bed of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) at Fisherman's Beach. Eelgrass is a productive near shore marine habitat that supports diverse floral and faunal species, absorbs nutrients, stabilizes sediments and provides habitat and detrital biomass for a diversity of life. In a study taking samples in Nahant, Gloucester and Boston, 34 different species of fish were found to use eelgrass as either refuge, nursery, spawning or foraging habitat. Species identified in the study ranged from tiny fish, such as sticklebacks and bay pipefish up to apex predators like sand tiger sharks and striped bass.

A local Swampscott example of a species that relies on eelgrass is the black brant (*Branta bernicla*), a small goose, whose diet largely consists of eelgrass. A flock of up to 40 brant spend a portion of the winter at Fisherman's Beach dining on eelgrass. Sea lettuce and other marine vegetation is also found in shallows at other town beaches serving as food for seabirds and other marine wildlife.[53]

Vernal Pools: The town has five vernal pools that have been certified with the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. These ephemeral springtime bodies of water serve as important breeding grounds for amphibians, invertebrates and turtles.[54]

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Swampscott's fishing heritage is well known among residents. This heritage includes the development of the first lobster pot in 1808, the design in 1840 of the Swampscott Dory fishing boat, and the Swampscott Fish House, built by the Town in 1896 -- it is the only municipal facility of its kind in the U.S. While commercial fishing in Swampscott is only a remnant of what it once was, Swampscott's waters still are populated by a wide variety of marine life. Data collected by Swampscott teacher William Andrake's 7th grade science classes from 2002 to 2006 provides a snapshot of what lives in the bay between Swampscott and Nahant. Working from a Northeastern University research vessel, students retrieved large numbers of skate, winter and windowpane flounder, lobster, jonah and rock crabs, and sand dollars. Additionally, smaller numbers of silver hake, squid, smelt, moonfish, hermit crabs and sea stars were counted.[55]

The Town of Swampscott has some of the typical suburban wildlife found in Massachusetts, including squirrels, skunks, chipmunks, raccoons, opossum, and nesting songbirds, gray fox, red fox, coyotes, wild turkey, fishers and more. The railroad bed that once connected with the Town of Marblehead as well as Tedesco Golf Course and conservation areas are known to attract a variety of wildlife. The past few years have seen an increase in appearances of coyote, red fox, whitetail deer, turkeys, and fisher cats.

These animals are often attracted to human dominated landscapes because they are highly adaptable, opportunistic feeders that are energy efficient. They easily adjust to changes in their environment. Opportunistic feeders are animals that are generalists, eating a variety of plant and animal material including food often left out by people. These animals are energy efficient in that, when given the choice between a meal that has to be chased or one that is easily found in a backyard, they will always pick the easy meal.

The Swampscott animal control officer has reported the following:[56]

51 MassDFW's "Rare Species by Town"
52 "City of Gloucester Open Space and Recreation Plan 2010-2017" section 4 page 41
53 "NatureWorks: Brant - Branta Bernicla"
54 "Number of Certified Vernal Pools by Town"

55 Data provided by William Andrake, 7th Grade Science Teacher, Swampscott Middle School.
56 The Friends of Salem Woods, an organization dedicated to preserving the 160-acre woods of Highland Park, the Forest River estuary, Thompson's Meadow, and the abutting uplands, has a list of birds and wildlife on its website: http://www.salemwoods.org/Documents.htm. Since part of the Salem properties are very close to Harold King Forest in Swampscott, it is not unlikely that such wildlife may also be present in that property as well.

Five wild turkeys came out to play, Nichols Street (Oct 11, 2011)

An owl was spotted in a cherry tree (Feb 19, 2012)

Raptor seen circling Whole Foods Market (Dec 23, 2012)

Birds: Seagull, Turkey, Hawk, Duck, Bluejay, Chicken, Blue Heron, Robin, Owl, Dove, Pigeon, Goose, Woodpecker

Mammals: Squirrel, Raccoon, Deer, Coyote, Bat, Woodchuck/ Groundhog, Rabbit, Skunk, Fishercat, Rat, Fox, Possum, Seal

Reptiles: Snake, Turtle, Lizard

Domestic: Dogs, Cats, Ferret

The Swampscott Police Department has logged the regular appearance of one or more coyotes on town streets and yards in recent years.

Swampscott currently has over 1,000 licensed dogs, with the potential of a couple hundred additional unlicensed domestic dogs.[57] Many residents take their dogs to the town beaches and parks to allow them to run free. The Town restricts dog access to the beaches, allowing them only between October 1 and May 20.[58] The Town also has a policy of discouraging dog access on recreational areas out of concern for the health of those using the playing fields. This means that during the summer months, residents do not have a safe, public place to walk or play with dogs other than park land.

ENDANGERED SPECIES
The Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program maintains a list of all documented MESA-listed species observations in the Commonwealth by town. One endangered species has been observed in Swampscott (as recent at 2010), the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).[59]

Additionally on September 28, 2011, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service released notice that the American eel was being reconsidered for listing as a threatened or endangered species. The Service has begun a status review on new

57 Interview with Swampscott Health Director Jeff Vaughan, May 2013

58 Swampscott General By-Laws: Article V Section 15 Dogs
59 MassDFW's "Rare Species by Town"

information that became available after 2007. The notice stated that "(t)he American eel, found in freshwater, estuarine and marine habitats from Greenland to South America, has been extirpated from portions of its historical freshwater habitat during the last 100 years, mostly resulting from dams built through the 1960s. Habitat loss and degradation, harvest, and turbine mortality have also contributed to some local population declines."

VERNAL POOLS

As noted earlier, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife did a study in January 2010 identifying five vernal pools in Swampscott. Vernal pools are unique wildlife habitats best known for the amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. Vernal pools, also known as ephemeral pools, autumnal pools, and temporary woodland ponds, typically fill with water in the autumn or winter due to rainfall and rising groundwater and remain ponded through the spring and into summer. Vernal pools dry completely by the middle or end of summer each year, or at least every few years. Occasional drying prevents fish from establishing permanent populations, which is critical to the reproductive success of many amphibian and invertebrate species that rely on breeding habitats free of fish predators. Some vernal pools are protected in Massachusetts under the Wetlands Protection Act regulations, as well as several other federal and state regulations, and local bylaws.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AND FLYWAYS

Because the town is located along the Atlantic coast flyway for migratory birds, both local and transient waterfowl are plentiful. Birds arrive in the spring and can be found in residential areas. There they are threatened and can be stressed by predators, leaf blowers, and other human activities. In the fall, some species of birds fly directly through Massachusetts down to the Caribbean and South America. One species that does this is the Blackpoll Warbler, a state listed species. Much of the world's population of this warbler flies south in the fall through Massachusetts, down the Atlantic coast and then across the Caribbean to South America. The warbler species that migrates to the tropics are declining in numbers likely due to many factors—breeding habitat fragmentation, disturbance/development on the wintering grounds in the tropics, and disappearance of key migration stopping points.

SCENIC RESOURCES AND UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS

The Swampscott Reconnaissance Report & Heritage Landscape Inventory, published in May 2005, identifies a number of priority heritage landscapes recognized by Swampscott residents as contributing significantly to the character of their community. As described in this report, Swampscott's distinctive coastal landscape features and its coastal and inland residential neighborhoods represent the history of the community from the earliest Native American use of the land to the present day suburb of Boston. Among these are open space areas that are germane to the Open Space & Recreation Plan.

SCENIC LANDSCAPE

The Town of Swampscott is part of the 85-mile Essex Coastal Scenic Byway, and its scenic resources and unique environments are linked to its historic settlement patterns which were shaped by the natural environment. The history of this region is defined by water, and the scenic view one has when approaching Swampscott from Lynn is the dramatic grand sweep of ocean from the Lynn Shore Reservation (DCR) to the Swampscott Monument Mall area. Residents, visitors, and passers-by are encouraged to get out of the car and stroll the boardwalk, bike, jog, or relax on a park bench and take in the view.

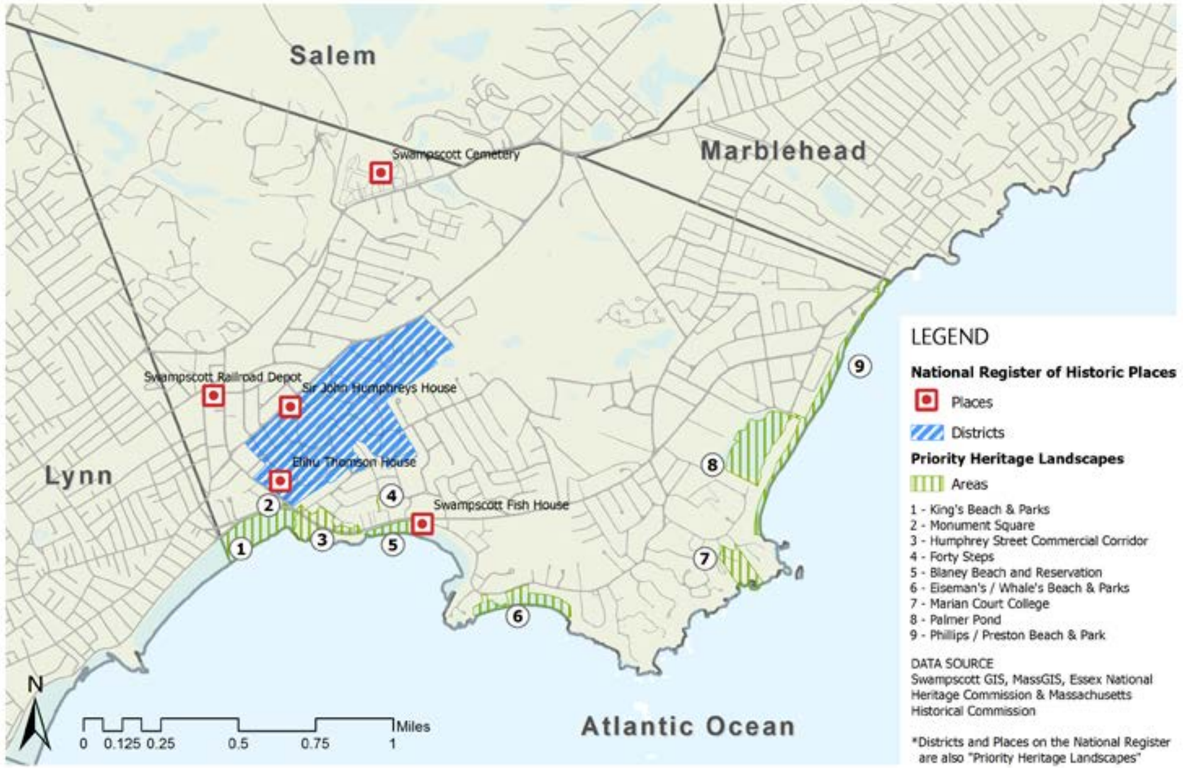
Swampscott's six sandy beaches highlight the town's visual character, providing outstanding vistas of Massachusetts Bay. Rounded outcroppings of rocky headlands frame several of the beaches, particularly at Eiseman's Beach and at both the eastern and western ends of Phillips Beach and Preston Beach, where intertidal pools form that provide natural areas for children to play and explore. Off Fisherman's Beach in Swampscott's shallow harbor, a significant area of eelgrass offers habitat for juvenile fish and crustaceans. Palmer Pond, an unusual geologic feature, is separated from Phillips Beach by a low barrier dune, creates a scenic vista of a different sort – calm brackish water framed by wetland plants and beach rose in which redwing blackbirds, ducks, geese and wading birds shelter and feed. The beautiful landscape features invite residents and visitors to experience it actively and intimately through hiking, swimming, biking, paddling and boating.

UNUSUAL GEOLOGIC FEATURES

Swampscott's landscape bears witness to the power of the ice age

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 10 - UNIQUE FEATURES



glaciers that advanced and retreated across the region tens of thousands of years ago. The most unusual geologic feature in the town is probably also one of the least known among residents -- the terminal glacial moraine in Harold King Town Forest. This field of large boulders, some as large as compact cars, deposited as the glaciers retreated north, are an impressive feature of the Forest that could be made more accessible by trail improvements and instructional signage.

More readily visible than the moraine, and also worth special mention are the rocky headlands that face Massachusetts Bay at Black Will's cliff, at Marian Court College, and at Preston Beach. These rock outcroppings offer fine vantage points to view the Bay, and are particularly impressive during eastern storms as wave action surges dramatically through wide chasm-like fissures in the rock faces. The possibility exists for preservation of this important geologic feature if the restaurant and accompanying parking lot abutting Black Will's Cliff is offered for sale at a future date.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC AREAS

Humphrey Street Commercial Corridor

The Humphrey Street Commercial Corridor is considered the town center and follows the ancient coastal pathway toward Marblehead. From the mid to late 19th century into the early 20th century, boarding houses and hotels built to accommodate summer residents lined this street. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow reportedly wrote his poem "The Cliff" from The Cliff House, which at one time stood along Humphrey Street overlooking the water. Beginning at Monument Avenue, this corridor is the setting for key public buildings and monuments including the Civil War Memorial, Town Hall, the Hadley School, St. John's Church, Chaisson Park and the Fish House, as well as downtown retail and office buildings. It provides broad vistas of Nahant Bay at King's Beach and Fisherman's Beach, and the views to the bay framed between the oceanside buildings enhance the town's connection to the sea.

Marian Court College

A few houses from Swampscott's summer estate era still exist in town. Marian Court, one such estate, has been coverted into a college. The campus is situated on six acres of oceanfront property. The original mansion, constructed in 1895, served as the summer White House for President Calvin Coolidge in 1925. Specimen trees are found on the rolling lawn that affords striking views to the rocky coastline.

The adjacent property, Blythswood, is the only summer estate in Swampscott that remains essentially intact and in its original use as a residence. A 2011 agreement between the owner and the Town provides for public access to the shoreline and views, and planning is under way to develop a public use plan. Together the properties provide a picture of the early 20th century landscape of the estate area along the rock-bound coast.

Monument Mall and Town Hall Lawn

Monument Mall, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted as the centerpiece of what is now called the Olmsted Historic District, creates a dramatic entrance parkway to the heart of Swampscott. The formal green planted median of Monument Avenue is quintessential Olmsted – gracefully curved lines in the street layouts, generous spaces, and the absence of sharp corners. Sited here are memorials reminding visitors of the contributions the town has made over the centuries to the nation's armed conflicts. Flanking the Mall on one side is the Town Administration Building, located in the historic Elihu Thomson House, a Georgian Revival structure built in 1899. On the other side is Linscott Park, former site of the Chick Estate. Views out onto Nahant Bay are particularly enjoyable from the gazebo.

Olmsted Historic District

On the National Register of Historic Places, the Olmsted Historic District is a well-preserved residential area designed in 1888 by Frederick Law Olmsted, revered as the father of American landscape architecture. The subdivision was largely complete by 1917, a neighborhood of picturesque roadways winding through rolling hills set off by beautiful plantings. Throughout the intervening years, the neighborhood has remained strikingly true to Olmsted's vision of "happy tranquility."

Swampscott Cemetery

The cemetery was consecrated September 16, 1854, as one of the first acts of the new community when it separated from the City of Lynn. The cemetery includes well-established trees and shrubs, flower gardens and paved lanes that wind through its 30 acres. Soldiers from American wars as far back as the Revolution have their final resting places there. The cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March 2013.

Swampscott Fish House and Town Pier

Evidence of the town's historic marine-based industry, the Fish House was built by the Town in 1896 and is the oldest, active municipal facility of its kind in the U.S. From its pier and adjacent Fisherman's Beach, one can enjoy dramatic views of the Boston skyline, Egg Rock, Massachusetts Bay, and the Nahant peninsula and causeway. The Fish House serves a small number of commercial fishermen who still reach their workboats by launching prams from the beach in the tradition of those who have fished local waters continuously since colonial times.

Swampscott Railroad Depot

The advent of rail service between Boston and Swampscott in 1838 was a pivotal event in the transformation of Swampscott from quaint fishing village to elite summer resort. The Swampscott Depot, constructed in 1872, is the last surviving depot in town. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is a priority site for preservation and restoration.

UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS

Swampscott does not have within its borders any state-recognized Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. However, the town does face a number of environmental challenges, including invasive species, flood control and pollution impact on near-shore water quality, littering and dumping, interface issues of abutting properties on public lands, etc. that are discussed elsewhere in this Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

There are several environmental challenges that were researched, reviewed, and discussed with Town departments and boards. A number of goals have been developed based on the research in order to tackle these challenges.

The environmental challenges of utmost importance deal with aspects of the community which many people see and enjoy having as part of their recreational and viewing pleasures. Likewise, residents may not realize that open space and recreational areas in town not only require care and maintenance but also proactive steps to keep these natural aspects of the community free from harmful developments and environmental dangers.

The environmental challenges that were identified as the most compelling include:

- stormwater and coastal drainage issues
- encroachment of open space and recreation areas by abutters
- danger to eelgrass and wildlife habitat within the harbor

Flooding issues from both coastal and inland stormwater runoff is not a localized issue. Experienced across the region, and the world as a whole, flooding and the drainage required to mediate it must be planned out thoroughly. Open spaces and recreational areas can play a part in supporting the drainage system, but this may be done hand-in-hand. Any drainage work in Swampscott should also be developed so as to minimize negative drainage impacts on these open space areas. The Town has in the past performed dredging of the harbor in order to provide better boat access. The harbor however is home to large areas of eelgrass which act as a wildlife habitat. There is currently a planning effort underway to map out the next dredging of the harbor. Protection of the eelgrass and this habitat will be important, requiring the balancing of the boat access need along with the open space and habitat need.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT
There are a number of open space areas in the community that are experiencing some form of encroachment by abutting property owners. This ranges from minor ground cover clearing to installing fences and driveways within the open space lands. Minimizing and reversing encroachment of these areas will help in the long-term protection of the community's open spaces.

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
Currently, there are no Superfund sites under CERCLA located in Swampscott. However, based on a Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Waste Site/Reportable Release search, there are 91 releases of oil or hazardous material. Nearly all of the releases were from gasoline stations. There are two Tier 2 sites, located at 197 and 357 Essex Street, and a Tier 1D at 201 Essex Street. All of the other outcomes have an RAO, RTN closed, DEPNFA status.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER
Swampscott has two major subsurface soil conditions which govern the extent of subsurface water: bedrock overlaid by glacial till deposits and outwash sedimentary deposits. Till deposits in this area are undifferentiated and have a high silt and clay content and generally serve as a poor aquifer. An aquifer is a permeable rock mass, usually sand or gravel, which can transmit water; the more permeable the material the better aquifer it is. Outwash sedimentary deposits, on the other hand, have excellent permeability and thus are good aquifers. In Swampscott, the Merrimack soils association consists of these sedimentary deposits. Most of the Merrimack soils have been built upon except in the area of Tedesco Country Club and Palmer Pond. Urbanization within town may lead to increased nutrient loads within groundwater. It is uncertain at the moment to what extent groundwater has been impacted by development activities. The groundwater quality should be assessed for water chemistry, pH, redox potentional, and dissolved oxygen, even though groundwater is not the source of drinking water within town.

SEDIMENTATION
Stormwater is a pollution concern as it carries heavy metals and other hazardous materials from roads into streams, and small water bodies in town and cause sedimentation. There is currently no data outlining the extent of sedimentation that has occurred in town.

EROSION
Swampscott has a fairly rocky geology which prevents significant erosion from occuring. The construction of sea walls along the coast have also helped in this matter to a large extent.

URBAN FORESTRY
The streetscape of the town, especially in the Olmsted District, is defined by the roads and plantings that were created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The street trees planted in that era are now in decline, and every year many of those trees are being removed. Humphrey Street in particular has lost most of the shade trees that once lined it. A program for tree replacement is needed to preserve the character of the streetscape, with species selections to maintain the scale and shade coverage of the originals. In the Olmsted district, this would mean large shade trees like red oaks, red maples and disease resistant elms.

ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY
Based on Map 11-the Open Space Inventory, it is clear that the 28 open spaces within Swampscott are fairly evenly distributed throughout the town. The northeast portion of the town near the border with Marblehead could be considered the only area where more access to recreational opportunities is warranted.

V. INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

Preservation of open space has begun to be an extremely important talking point within the town, due to the higher than average density of housing stock and lack of athletic field/open space. The protection of these and other natural resources is paramount for the health and well-being of the residents of Swampscott. Such lands provide places for recreation, valuable ecosystem services, as well as wildlife protection. "Protected" land is defined by the Division of Conservation Services if it is owned by the local Conservation Commission, a state conservation agency, a non-profit land trust, or if the municipality received state or federal monies for the improvement or purchase of the land. Private property can also be protected if there is a deed restriction, or if Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection states that a piece of land should be deemed a wetland conservation area. Like many other cities and towns in the Commonwealth, Swampscott's open spaces are defined as undeveloped and developed parcels of land that provide passive or active recreational opportunities. These parcels have been delineated as Publicly-Owned or Privately-Owned and then categorized as beaches, conservation areas, parks and recreation areas and rights of way. This inventory also includes Private Lands with Future Public Benefit which are privately-owned properties that do not currently have any form of open space protection nor public access but due to their relevance in the community could provide a future public benefit.

What separates this small, built-out suburban community from so many others in Massachusetts is the 6,190 feet of accessible, viewable, wide open oceanfront. The ocean adds another dimension to Swampscott's definition of open space: a true sense of vastness that meets residents at the edge of town. The ocean is part of its identity, so much so that it is often taken for granted that the spectacular views and ease of stepping onto the sandy beaches will always be available. It is perhaps this, and the constant prospect of redevelopment, that puts it so at risk. Add to this the fact that the town beaches are owned both privately and publicly, a situation not always well defined or understood. It should be noted, however, that while some of the community's beach land is privately-owned, the public is provided some access rights of the beach area between the high and low mean watermarks.

Over the years, Massachusetts courts have ruled that the scope of activities on private tidelands covered by the reserved public rights of fishing, fowling, and navigation is broad, and includes all of their "natural derivatives." For example:

- The right to fish includes the right to seek or take any fish, shellfish, or floating marine plants, from a vessel or on foot;
- The right to navigate includes the right to conduct any activity involving the movement of a boat, vessel, float, or other watercraft, as well as the transport of people and materials and related loading and unloading activity; and
- The right to fowl includes the right to hunt birds for sport as well as sustenance. (The Massachusetts Attorney General takes the position that the right of fowling also includes other ways that birds can be "used," such as birdwatching, but also notes that this issue has not yet been addressed by the courts.)[1]

Situated next to the ocean, even tiny scraps of lands, small grassy parks, land belonging to old estates, incidental sandy, grassy lots abutting beaches with just a bench or two become grand vistas. The

1 "Public Rights Along The Shoreline"

visual open space, or the sense of vastness that accompanies and enriches the town green and small parks that dot the shoreline, is as important to those spaces as the land itself. The oceanfront spaces are tied to the community's quality of life, and create economic opportunities as well. The beaches and abutting parcels are both public and private, with widespread public access, and rights of way along the coast. Preservation, maintenance, and in some cases acquisition are critical for these defining areas.

Open space lands also include parks, ballfields and tracks which are managed municipally. With scarce remaining open space in this small town, every effort should be made to protect recreational fields that are currently not protected. Underutilized park area should be recommissioned, using creative development strategies such as those currently underway at Jackson Park. A thriving park and playground system improves the quality of life for families and increases property values.

The amount of athletic activities that take place on our fields has been overwhelming the fields. Based on current data from Field Use Permits and the school's Athletic Office, there are 800 youth athletes using the fields in the fall and 400 schoool sport users. In the spring, there are 1,250 youth players and 400 school sport users. While the population of high school-aged children in Swampscott may be decreasing over the next few years, the population of youth sport athletes is continuing to grow. The fields experience a large amount of downtime due to drainage issues and wear and tear on the playing fields. The health and safety of our athletes, both youth and high school, runs hand-in-hand with the quality of the fields as the quantity of fields is quite limited and there appears no room for growth. See Appendix I for Fall 2012 to Spring 2013 field use schedules.

Town-owned conservation land, which is protected as such, suffers from lack of maintenance, poor access and/or public awareness, and risk of encroachment. These parcels include lovely, forested environments with vernal pools and walking paths, as well as a brackish salt marsh with a small pond. With proper maintenance and improvements, they could be enjoyed as cool, quiet respites, areas of natural beauty perfect for walking and hiking, reflection and observation. Town-owned open space is protected from future development through deed restrictions, conservation restrictions, historic preservation restrictions, and Article 97.

Privately-owned open spaces must be protected because they contribute greatly to the town's assets for several reasons. Some offer potential town-wide recreational use, creating a very appealing town amenity. Others are private recreational areas that contribute to a visual, serene openness. Still others have historic value that should be preserved for future generations. The Town should encourage owners to pursue preservation, and, in some cases, through special taxation programs which may apply, offer the Town right of first refusal should these private lands become available. Currently, there are no parcels of open space that are managed by a land trust within town. The only realty trusts within Swampscott manage improved lots.

All of the Privately-Owned and Publicly-Owned parcels in the inventory are categorized by type of land, name, ownership, managing agency, current use, condition, status of public access including ADA compliance, recreational potential, zoning, protection status, and type of grant received. Descriptions of each parcel follow, with recommendations for maintenance and protection.

The chapter concludes with the inventory of open space and recreation areas in a table format to provide quick and easy access to users of this Plan.

PUBLICLY-OWNED AREAS

Beaches
- » Eiseman's Beach and Whale's Beach
- » Fisherman's Beach
- » King's Beach
- » Preston Beach
- » Sandy Beach

Conservation Areas
- » Charles M. Ewing Woods
- » Harold A. King Forest
- » Harry D. Linscott Park
- » Muskrat Pond
- » Palmer Pond

Parks & Other Open Space Areas
- » Chaisson Park
- » Driscoll Park
- » Howland Park
- » Machon School Grounds
- » Metropolitan Park
- » Monument Mall & Square
- » Richard B. Johnson Park & Paul A. Polisson Park

Recreation Areas
- » Abbott Park
- » Hadley School Recreation Area
- » Jackson Park
- » Middle School Recreation Area
- » Phillips Park
- » Stanley School Playground
- » Stanley School Recreation Area
- » Superior Street Playground

Right-of-Ways
- » Forty Steps
- » Cliffside Street
- » Little's Point Road to Phillips Beach
- » Martin Way before Lincoln House Point
- » New Ocean House Footpath

Ch. 61A Lands
- » N/A

State and Federal Lands
- » N/A

PRIVATELY-OWNED AREAS

Beaches
- » Phillips Beach

Conservation Areas
- » Blythswood

Parks & Other Open Space Areas
- » Beach Bluff Park
- » Fosters Pond

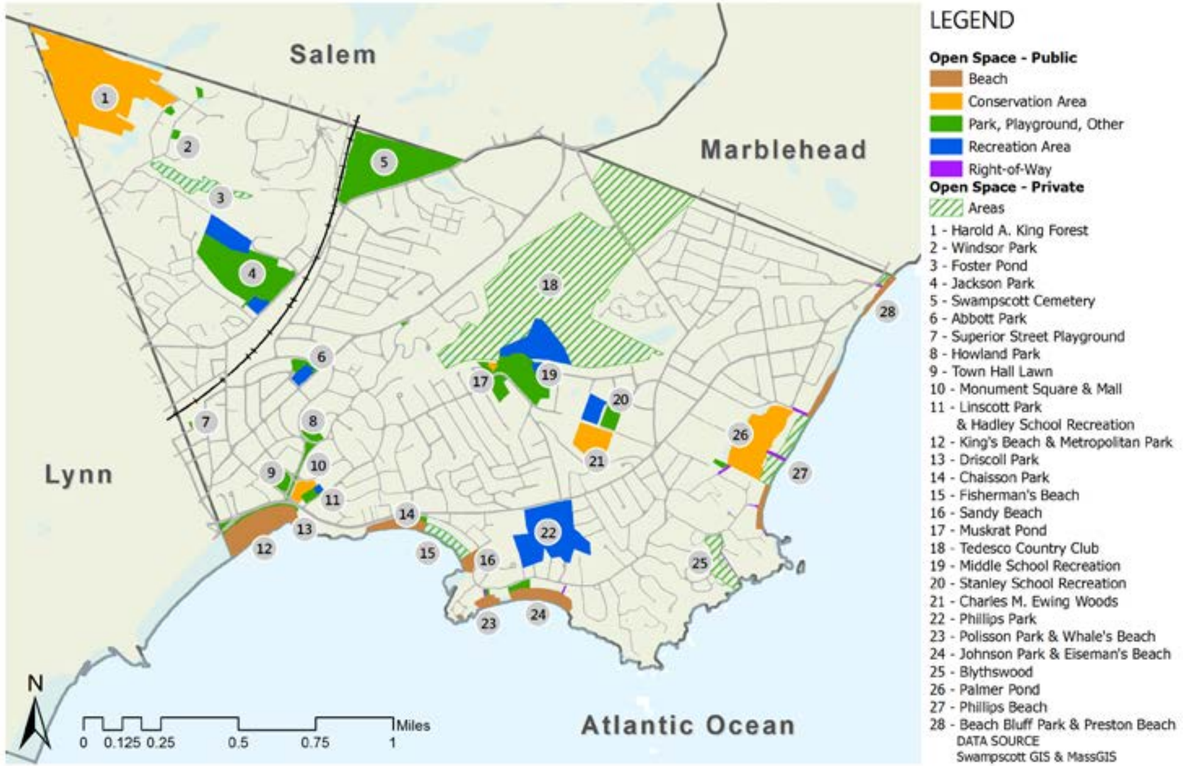
Recreation Areas/Ch. 61B Lands
- » Tedesco Country Club

Private Lands with Future Public Benefits
- » Abandoned Railroad Bed
- » Marian Court College
- » Sculpin Way Wetlands
- » Quarry

Land Trust Open Space Properties
- » N/A

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 11 - OPEN SPACE INVENTORY



BEACHES - PUBLIC

EISEMAN'S AND WHALE'S BEACHES = 1,840 FEET IN LENGTH
This beautiful, wide crescent shaped beach, terminated by the rocky promontory of Lincoln House Point on the west and Galloupe's Point on the east, has long been considered Swampscott's "swimming beach". There is no conflict with boating or commercial activities, and it is not easily accessible by out-of-town swimmers. Whale's and Eiseman's Beach is Town-owned, managed by Recreation and maintained by the DPW. The entire beach is open to the public. The condition of Whale's and Eiseman's Beach is generally good, with a smooth flat sandy surface and relatively clean water and sandy bottom. Current use and recreation potential for Whale's and Eiseman's Beach is high with a variety of possible activities, including surfcasting, picnicking, swimming, sunbathing, children's sand play, dog walking between October and May, body surfing, and paddle boarding. This beach is staffed with lifeguards from Recreation during the summer hours.

FISHERMAN'S BEACH = 2,300 FEET IN LENGTH
Blaney Beach and Reservation comprises public and private beach, including Fisherman's Beach, the Fish House (a National Register property), Chaisson Park and the Fish Pier, often referred to as the Town Pier. The Fish House and Town Pier are a base for lobstermen and fishermen from the area, who dock their boats in the harbor. With the adjoining upland area above the seawall, it is the center of Swampscott's coastal activity. From the Fish House and to the west (including the pier), the beach and the upland area are owned by the Town and managed by the DPW and Harbormaster.

Sunbathing, swimming and recreation are allowed here. Many smaller craft such as small sailboats, dinghies and kayaks are stored along the beach. The town holds events here, such as concerts, bonfires, barbecues, and other celebrations. The town's summer sailing program is administered from the Fish House and this beach. Most of the activity on this beach is commercial and recreational boating. Fisherman's Beach is traditionally associated with 19th Century painters.

Since early 2013, the Harbor and Waterfront Advisory Committee has been developing a Harbor Plan which will focus on the harbor at Fisherman's Beach. The plan will examine the water uses (existing and

Historic Postcard of Fisherman's Beach with Sandy Beach on left (UNDATED)

potential) as well as the land use associated with access to this water resource.

Most of the eastern portion of the beach is privately owned by abutting property owners to the high water mark. The public is allowed to walk along this portion of the beach. As of 2013, lifeguards are stationed at this beach.

KING'S BEACH = 900 FEET IN LENGTH, 3.049 ACRES
The string of beaches along the Swampscott coastline is divided into several named beaches, most with adjoining parks. Most parks are separated from the adjacent beach by rocky points and promontories. Beginning at the Red Rock promontory in Lynn, crossing the Swampscott line to Driscoll Park, King's Beach is an open expanse of beach at Swampscott's gateway. The beach forms a deep cove at the beginning of the commercial strip along Humphrey Street. A boulevard with new concrete walking surface, lighting and benches has been constructed along King's Beach in Lynn by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, which owns the beach in Lynn. Swampscott bought its section of the beach from the DCR years ago,

and because of this the Swampscott portion was, unfortunately, not included in the improvements.

Public transportation and nearby eating establishments made this a once-popular swimming beach. Due to the increase in algae blooms (the brown algae Pilayella littoralis), the bacteria contamination from storm and combined sewer overflows in the area (see "Water Resources" section within "IV. Environmental Inventory and Analysis" chapter), and the fact that there are no lifeguards, it is not often used for swimming on the Swampscott side. The Swampscott portion of King's Beach is owned by the town and managed by the DPW. In January 2013, the Board of Selectmen voted to begin the process of asking the state legislature to have the DCR take over maintenance of King's Beach.

PRESTON BEACH = 900 FEET IN LENGTH

The northern most end of Phillips Beach is referred to as Preston Beach by local residents. Preston Beach, a sandy beach armored by seawalls, spans the border between Marblehead and Swampscott. The town's right of way to the beach exists between Beach Bluff Park and #441 Atlantic Avenue. This right of way is strewn with rocks and sand and is not accessible to people with disabilities. It consists of either a cobbled slope to the water or a cement stairway with railing descending sharply from Beach Bluff Park. Beach Bluff Park abuts the beach and is accessible from the street via planked pathways for viewing, strolling, picnicking and sunbathing. As noted, there is also a stairway from the park to the beach. In the summer, parking is available on Atlantic Avenue with town recreation stickers or in a lot across the street from the park for a daily or seasonal fee.

Rocky headlands at the Marblehead end shelter tidal pools full of marine life, such as hermit crabs, anemones, sea urchins, and sea stars. Here, the beach is gently sloping and small sand-filled tidal pools often form at low tide. They provide a safe swimming area for young children. The gently sloping, smooth expanse of Preston Beach in summer turns into a much steeper, boulder-strewn beach in winter. Winter storm-generated wave action transports sand from the beach to a sandbar, where it remains until longer-cycled summer waves moves the sand back to the beach. Little sand is lost during this annual cycle, because the shore currents that run parallel to the beach are weak.

Sign Marking Charles M. Ewing Woods (Jan 2013)

Preston Beach can be considered to be in good condition, with daily high tides "sweeping" and smoothing the beach sand. However, much of the beach is covered at high tide, limiting its use for traditional recreational beach activities such as walking, jogging, sunbathing, children's play, etc., to times of day when the tide has ebbed.

SANDY BEACH = 250 FEET IN LENGTH

This is a small sandy strip of Town-owned beach at the far east end of Fisherman's Beach. The land, also known as Francis J. Cassidy Reservation, begins at the right-of-way between Puritan Road and Sculpin Way, and ending at Lincoln House Point. There is a flagpole, a memorial to Francis Cassidy, former town selectman and sailing enthusiast, and two park benches in a sea grass covered dune. A perfect spot to watch the sunset, set out in a kayak or catch the fireworks on the 4th of July.

CONSERVATION AREAS - PUBLIC

CHARLES M. EWING WOODS = 7.3 ACRES

The Ewing Woods is a 7.3 acre natural area of forested land along the southern boundary of the Stanley School and its athletic field. The


Hiking Harold A. King Forest (Dec 1, 2012)

town purchased the land from the Swampscott Foundation in 1972, with 50% state funding obtained by the Conservation Commission. The Ewing Woods has been dedicated as public conservation land and is managed by the Conservation Commission. Limited access to the woods is from the school property or from the parking lot of the Unitarian Universalist Church of Greater Lynn at the end of Forest Avenue or from the end of Forest Avenue extension. Ewing Woods contains wetlands (uncertified vernal pools), varied terrain, fine specimens of mature oak, and several intersecting paths. The area closest to the school property is challenged by considerable litter, and some signs of dumping. The access points may be threatened by possible encroachment by neighbors and/or potential school demolition and new construction in the future. Plans should be made now to circumvent compromises to this land.

Current recreational use of Ewing Woods includes dog walking and strolling on the dirt paths. Greater use of the woods could be generated for hiking and nature study with some signage and trail markings.

HAROLD A. KING FOREST = 47 ACRES

Because thickly-wooded uplands, which serve as habitat for both birds and mammals, are rare in Swampscott, the Harold A. King Forest ("Town Forest") is a critical habitat. The 1983 Open Space Plan states that the Town Forest has been dedicated for conservation use only. The forest extends over 47 acres of wild and rugged area located in the northwest corner of Swampscott. From its highest point, the land slopes down to an extensive swamp with typical wetland plant life. The area's outstanding feature is a terminal moraine, a field of large boulders left behind when the glacial ice shield melted. These glacial erratics, coupled with a diverse growth of deciduous trees and shrubs, makes an ideal area for nature study.

The most prominent species are second growth oaks and beech trees, with witch hazel, sweet pepperbush, low and high bush blueberry, catbrier, and bayberry among a variety of other shrubs and vines occurring in the understory. In wetland areas duck weed, cat tail, phragmites, yellow birch, a variety of ferns, prince's pine, and striped wintergreen flourish. The Community Development Plan (2004) characterized the Town Forest as "an underutilized open space area and should be explored in greater detail".

Primary access to the forest is down an uneven slope from a small paved parking area at the end of Nichols Street. The condition of the forest is very good, with little litter or other signs of human impact. Invasive species of plants are minimally evident at this time, except bordering the parking area where Japanese knotweed and Norway maple abound. These should be controlled before they spread into the forest. At present, there is a paint-blazed loop trail, maintained by volunteers like the Boy Scouts, which starts at the parking area and winds its way through the forest. The Town Forest has great recreational potential for hiking, nature study, bird watching, dog walking and general outdoor exploring particularly for children.

HARRY D. LINSCOTT PARK = 2 ACRES

Harry D. Linscott Park's two acres border Hadley Elementary School and Monument Avenue and offer views of the ocean, the town's first church and grand Victorian-style homes with turrets and full porches. The park includes a swing set, open green space, shade trees, benches and a white gazebo topped by a small cupola.

Linscott Park, opposite Swampscott's Administration Building, formerly had two large houses on the site which were to be sold to a developer who planned to develop the land for townhomes. Instead, the Swampscott Foundation purchased the land and developed it into the current park for the town.

Current recreational activities include picnicking, sunbathing, dog exercising, ball games, and general children's play. The Hadley School uses the park at times for outdoor recess activities. The town's recreation department holds summer movie screenings, craft shows and other events at the park on a regular basis. Despite its modest size, Linscott Park is among the most visible and heavily used of Swampscott's open spaces.

MUSKRAT POND
A small pond covering 0.4 acres off of Forest Avenue, next to the Swampscott Middle School property, Muskrat Pond has long been used as an outdoor science laboratory for the adjacent school. It constitutes a segment of a small but effective drainage system running through the school property under Forest Avenue and emptying into the larger drainage way along the old railroad bed. Muskrat Pond is owned by the Town and managed by the Conservation Commission.

Access is possible down a slope from the Middle School parking lot, where an overgrown trail leads to the pond. The pond's water quality is probably negatively impacted by runoff from the parking lot and from Forest Avenue. The pond itself is attractive to view and has potential as a location for nature study and ice skating.

PALMER POND
At the southern end of Phillips Beach lies 17.75-acre Palmer Pond, managed by the Swampscott Conservation Commission. This area actually contains two brackish ponds, separated by a path. The pond was originally a coastal salt marsh, but drifting sand has created a barrier beach that isolates it from the ocean. There have been years when winter storms breached the sand barrier and flooded the pond with salt water. Occasional fires or storms disrupt the sand-covered surface of the land and reveal layers of peat, laid down when the area was a marsh. According to the 1983 Open Space Plan, Palmer Pond was considered a Great Pond of the Commonwealth. However, it does not appear on the revised 2011 Massachusetts Great Ponds List. The Massachusetts DEP's analysis shows that at some period of time in the past, this area was a small tidal embayment with its outlet to the ocean located at the existing beach or tennis club at Ocean Avenue. Therefore, the "pond area" is within Chapter 91 jurisdiction and any filling, dredging or structures constructed within the former tidal embayment would require authorization by the Program prior to these activities taking place.[1]

Vegetation includes extensive cattails, duck weed, common reed and beach rose. On the ocean side of Palmer Pond are sand dunes, the only ones in the area. In these dunes, can be found plants typical of those found in more developed dune systems which have the ability to resist desiccation and survive burial in sand.[2]

Access to Palmer Pond is limited to using informal sandy paths, beginning at the end of the boardwalk at Ocean Avenue. The condition of Palmer Pond is marred by the development of a monoculture of common reed, an aggressive invasive plant. However, the overall area is quite picturesque and important for its wildlife as well as an environmental asset. It is a favored spot for nature lovers, bird watchers and ice skaters, and the dunes and beach nearby offer opportunities for picnics and swimming.

PARKS & OTHER OPEN SPACE AREAS - PUBLIC

CHAISSON PARK = 0.9 ACRES
Chaisson Park, a small, grassy wedge of a park is located at the edge of Fisherman's Beach. Several park benches face the ocean, and several important memorials are located there, including a War of 1812 cannon, an aviation pioneer's memorial and the Seaman's Memorial, which is the anchor from the Tedesco, the ship that sank off Galloupes Point in 1857.

DRISCOLL PARK = 0.03 ACRES
The King's Beach promenade from Lynn to Swampscott terminates at Driscoll Park, a small pedestrian area adjacent to the beach and the first commercial enterprise on the water side. It has a brick terrace at the edge of the beach and includes the Thomas H. Driscoll Memorial Flagpole, benches and raised planters. King's Beach terminates at Black Will's cliff. On the east side of the Cliff is a small park owned by St. John the Evangelist Church. This park extends from Humphrey Street to the coast and ends at a point high above the sea. Tall pines filter the view.[3]

HOWLAND PARK = 1 ACRE
Designed as part of a chain of parks in the Olmsted Historic District, this small grassy and partially wooded park caps the Monument Avenue Mall at the inland end. It is somewhat crescent shaped and rises from street level to a steep pitch. The Olmsted plans show that this steep pitched area was originally designed as "Overlook Park," and would have had a commanding view of the ocean. This part of the design was never completed, but the street-level portion of the park is the site of some benches, flagpoles and a WWII monument.

MACHON SCHOOL GROUNDS = 1 ACRE
Decommissioned as a school building in 2012, the Machon School sits on 1.029 acres of land abutting the Swampscott High School and Jackson Park. The small grassy yard next to the Machon School grounds is used recreationally by neighborhood children. In 2012, the Swampscott Town Meeting voted to maintain a public path access to Jackson Park Woods on the Machon School grounds.[4]

METROPOLITAN PARK = 0.75 ACRES
Metropolitan Park is the long park that runs from the Lynn line to Driscoll Park above King's Beach. It also includes a small grassy triangle of land on the Lynn line The triangular portion is bordered by Humphrey Street, Ocean Street, and Eastern Avenue. The long portion of the park runs along Humphrey Street and features a wide sidewalk, benches, and access to the beach. The triangular portion has five trees and each of its corners are bordered by shrubs and flowering plants. As the gateway to Swampscott from Lynn, Metropolitan Park provides a beautiful green space that is a favorite for dog walkers and provides a feeling of openness for which to enjoy the ocean views.


Metropolitan Park (Jun 3, 2013)

MONUMENT MALL & SQUARE = 1 ACRE
This parkland was designed by the famed architect Frederick Law Olmsted and provides a handsome entranceway to the town. At the ocean end of the Mall is the 1883 obelisk of the Civil War Memorial. It is capped at the inland end by Howland Park, a landscaped sitting area. In addition to a tall flagpole in the center, this mall now houses several war memorials, including the WWI Memorial, WWII Memorial, Korean War Memorial, Vietnam War Memorial, the Desert Storm War Memorial and the War on Terror Memorial. Several gardens adorn this area, including a memorial lilac garden on the Howland Park end, and seasonal flowers at the entrance of Memorial Avenue.

The Square is the entrance to the Olmsted subdivision and to the Elihu Thomson Administration Building campus. It links the Administration Building on one side of Monument Avenue to Linscott Park on the other, which contributes to the feeling of the entrance parkway. The result is a wide open public space that is used regularly as a civic center where the community gathers frequently for parades, picnics, movies, town events and celebrations. Strolling, ball playing and socializing also take place here. It is critical to maintain the spaces

1 Email communication with David B. Slagle, Environmental Analyst, Waterways Regulation Program, MA DEP, January 25, 2013 & Acts 1966 Chap.542 http://archives.lib.state.ma.us/actsResolves/1966/1966acts0543.pdf
2 "Beach, Flora, Fauna, Geology"
3 OSRMP 1983 and 2005 edits; "Swampscott Reconnaissance Report: Essex County Landscape Inventory, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program"
4 2012 Swampscott Annual Town Meeting Warrant, Article 5

Historic Postcard of Johnson Park on right and Eiseman's Beach on left (UNDATED)

along the mall and the openness that one senses from within and without. The views from Monument Avenue to King's Beach and the ocean beyond are essential to the character of this area. This area is part of the Olmsted Historic District, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

RICHARD B. JOHNSON & PAUL A. POLISSON PARKS = 1 ACRE
These two parks comprise an acre of grassy park area. Both parks abut beaches and provide areas of retreat at high tide and vistas of great scenic beauty at all times. Johnson Park, named after another prominent Swampscott citizen, Richard B. Johnson, is land once owned by the New Ocean House, a large hotel that was a summer resort until it burned in 1969. This park looks over Eiseman's Beach and also faces the ocean and its surface is a combination of concrete, paving and grass.

Today the beach front park has a crumbling sea wall, broken concrete deck and exedra, or the half-moon bench overlooking the water that was once part of the hotel amenities. The bench retains its egg and dart design and S-curved feet. At one time a huge salt-water swimming pool, built in 1961, took up much of this park – the outline of which is still visible. This park has great potential for passive recreation, and it is accessible to people with disabilities. Polisson Park, the smaller of the two, was named after a prominent resident, Paul A. Polisson. It is a small grassy area with a memorial stone and a bench facing the ocean at Whale's Beach.

These beaches and parks are accessible from Puritan Road, with a right-of-way on the western end next to Polisson Park, access via stairs from Johnson Park, and access from a right-of-way on the eastern end between two private homes on Puritan Road, #259 and #273. Parking is not permitted on Puritan Road but residents can park at the rear of Phillips Park on Humphrey Street, an area referred to as the **Beach Parking Lot**, and cut through the **right-of-way to Puritan Road** when using the parks and the beach.

SWAMPSCOTT CEMETERY = 30 ACRES
The Swampscott Cemetery, currently encompassing 30 acres, started out as an 18th century burial ground and was consecrated in 1854. The cemetery is ADA compliant, with a gated entrance directly off Essex Street. The cemetery includes monuments and plots for soldiers killed in wars back as far as the American Revolution. It was recommended for the National Register of Historic Places along with Andrews Chapel, a small stone structure within the cemetery grounds, in December, 2012. The cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March 2013.

The grounds offer large established maples, oaks, pines and shrubs and well maintained lawns. There are few, if any, benches for visitors to use. The cemetery's paths provide a quiet area removed from traffic for strolling among historic gravestones and monuments. Development of a preservation and management plan for the cemetery and removal of invasive plants are recommended by the 2005 Swampscott Reconnaissance Report.

TOWN HALL LAWN = 3.1 ACRES
The Elihu Thomson House, now the Thomson Administration Building or "Town Hall," was constructed in 1899 for the founder of Thomson Electric which later joined with Edison Electric to become General Electric. This building, purchased by the Town as "partial gift" in 1945, is an elegant Georgian Revival brick structure with cast stone trim and fine Revival detail. At the rear there is an attached carriage house which serves as Town offices as well, and behind the building is the Public Library. These buildings sit on over three acres of land, open to the public and contributing to the openness and grandeur of the entrance of town.

In 1976 the site was designated as an historic landmark. Seeking even stronger protection for the site, the Historical Commission was responsible for its National Register nomination in 2002 and its subsequent Preservation Restriction that same year, drawn up in accordance with MGL Chapter 183, Sections 31-33. A Preservation Restriction runs with the deed and is one of the strongest preservation strategies available.

The grounds are ornamented with specimen trees, and as mentioned above, used regularly as a civic center where the community gathers frequently for parades and celebrations. The Swampscott Cultural Council (SCC) is given funds each year by the Massachusetts Cultural Council (MCC). Those funds allow the SCC to bring cultural vibrancy through the arts, humanities, and social sciences. As part of the funding requirement from MCC, the SCC performs a community input survey every three years to determine what cultural events the community would like to see. The most recent survey deteremined that the community would like to have a concert provided on the Town Hall lawn in order to foster community spirit and bring all different ages together.

WINDSOR PARK = 0.3 ACRES
This pocket park, less than a half-acre on Windsor Avenue, north of Foster Pond, is the only public children's playground in this area of Swampscott. Maintained by the DPW, Windsor Park contains a basketball court in poor condition and a tot lot with a swing set and some rusty equipment for younger-age children. Behind the park is an expanse of woods with some informal paths leading ultimately to the Aggregate Industries quarry property. The 1983 Open Space Plan proposed enlarging the Park through land acquisition and provided a possible site plan. This proposal was not pursued.

RECREATION AREAS - PUBLIC

ABBOTT PARK = 2.1 ACRES
This small park on Paradise Road, adjacent to the Clarke School, serves all of the school's athletic needs, and provides limited recreational facilities for the public in this densely built-up section of Swampscott. Abbott Park is town-owned and is managed by Recreation and maintained by the DPW. This dedicated public park has two little league baseball fields, a basketball court, and a newly constructed, volunteer-financed and constructed ADA-compliant playground. It's also used for children's programs organized by Recreation in the summer. In the past, the Recreation Department has flooded the field, allowing it to freeze over for ice-skating.

HADLEY SCHOOL RECREATION AREA = 0.25 ACRES
The playground and ballfield adjacent to the Hadley School are Town-owned land used by the elementary school for children's outdoor activities. The playground faces Redington Street, is relatively new and in good condition. The ballfield, which is in poor condition, sits behind the playground and abuts Linscott Park. Maintained by the DPW, the Public Works is considering letting the grass eventually cover the infield dirt. This is due to the fact that it will be less expensive and the children rarely use the ballfield for organized baseball or kickball. The recreation area, managed by Recreation, is approximately one quarter acre in area located in a densely populated area, and is used by the public during off-school hours. There is a right-of-way in perpetuity from Redington Street through the playground into Linscott Park, ending on Elmwood Road. The site is ADA compliant.

JACKSON PARK = 30 ACRES
This spacious park off Essex Street is home to Swampscott High School, newly opened in 2007. Adjacent to the former Machon School, it was the most varied and versatile in Swampscott's park system. Jackson Park is broken up into three portions: Lower Jackson Park, Jackson Park Woods, and Upper Jackson Park.

The newly developed land includes a practice field facing Essex Street used by several youth athletic programs (Lower Jackson Park). The slope beyond this field still includes a natural area of wooded hillside and a small pond (Jackson Park Woods). A soccer field and running track were built on easement land (5.75 acres) owned by Aggregate

Industries (Upper Jackson Park). The Town signed the permanent easement agreement in 2004 to allow for the installation and use of the land for recreational purposes. Town-owned, managed by Recreation and maintained by the DPW, the remaining open portion is dedicated as a public park.

The Jackson Park Community Playground Project, a citizen's group, is in the process of installing play equipment for children, half-court basketball and handball court and a passive recreation area including benches, walkways, and plantings. The project has received Town funding as well as donations of time, money and materials from the community; fundraising to complete the project is ongoing.

The Jackson Park Woods encompasses 12 acres and includes mature oaks and a lovely stand of white pines, planted as saplings by the Town in 1916. The woods are accessible by a right-of-way from Burpee Road through the old Machon School site as well as via the parking lot at Upper Jackson Park. The high school cross country team uses the path through the woods as part of their route. From the highest point, one can view Swampscott's waterfront and the bay.

MIDDLE SCHOOL RECREATION AREA = 12.1 ACRES

The Middle School is sited on Town-owned land off Forest Avenue that is managed by Recreation and maintained by DPW. The original "bowl" field behind the school building is typically used for physical education activities during the school year and features a small field and softball field Between the school building and Muskrat Pond is expanded teacher parking, as well as three new Little League fields (built on easement land owned by the Tedesco Country Club) to replace those formerly located at Jackson Park, and tennis courts. This area is surrounded by wetlands and is transected by the former railroad right of way. Recreation Department programs take place here during the summer months, as do non-school related team sports such as baseball and softball. The tennis courts may be used by the public. The area is well maintained and is ADA compliant.

PHILLIPS PARK = 21.3 ACRES

Phillips Park has been used over the years as the primary recreational area for Swampscott High and Middle School athletics and graduation ceremonies. The park is home to Blocksidge Field, the High School's official football field, which is surrounded by a track. It also has a field house with locker rooms, restrooms, offices and ticket booths. Surrounding the football field are concession stands, bleachers, equipment storage facilities and a resident-only parking lot with access to Whale's and Eiseman's beaches. It also serves the town for other related, non-school athletic activities including: football, soccer, tennis, lacrosse, cheerleading, basketball, track, field hockey, baseball, festivals, fundraisers, and public safety demonstrations. There are two tennis courts next to the field house. Next to the tennis courts is a small playground with dated equipment that is in disrepair.

Up through 2003, the primary football field, Blocksidge Field, was used for football games only - not for practice or any other team sport. Due to increasing demands of the growing athletic programs in Town, this began to change. Girls high school lacrosse was added as a program in 2004 and included 40 players. They were subsequently permitted to utilize the field. According to Recreation Field Permits, youth lacrosse has gone from no players in 2005[5] to 273 players in Spring of 2013. Soccer was then added as a user of the field in 2006. When the high school was built in 2008, the Town lost a full-sized soccer field which added pressure to use on Blocksidge Field.

Blocksidge Field has been under significant review by the community over the past years. The Town hired Gale Associates, an athletic recreation facility design group, in 2006 to evaluate the athletic fields in town. According to their report, it takes resting a field one whole growing season which is Spring or Fall to properly maintain a field for athletics. The Town, due to the amount of players and lack of field space, is unable to rest or maintain any field properly.

After conducting its study of the Town's athletic fields, particularly Blocksidge Field, the Athletic Field Study Committee found and recommended that a multi-sport, artificial turf field located at Blocksidge Field is an urgent need of the town. The current natural grass field at Blocksidge Field and other athletic fields in town are subject to tremendous overuse and deterioration. These fields are not getting the rest they need to survive despite good faith maintenance efforts from DPW and generous donations of sod from private individuals in town.

5 Recreation Director began documenting these permits in 2005

The Recreation Director concurs with the evaluation of the Athletic Field Study Committee. It's the recommendation of the Recreation Department to provide an all-weather surface at Blocksidge Field for soccer, football, and field hockey players at the high schoool and youth level that will allow for significantly more use and take the burden off other fields within Town.

There were once two playgrounds at Phillips Park, one which was built by town volunteers in 1988 known as Kid's Cove and another smaller area, built by the town many years earlier. Kid's Cove was removed in 2005 due to deterioration and dangerous conditions; part of the small area was eliminated in 2005 to make room for an expanded field house. The park is made up of flat grassy fields, gravel surfaces and paved areas. The rear of the park is more low-lying and the field areas there tend to flood under heavy rain and snow.

Since the approval of the Board of Selectmen at their meeting on April 11, 2012, the Town has been working to establish an off-leash, enclosed dog park within Phillips Park. The location within the park has been adjusted since that time based on land usage within the park as well as abutting property owner concerns. As of May 2013, the Town has identified a location at the back of the parking lot with significant tree/vegetation buffer. The DPW and Recreation Department are working with the Town Administrator to finalize implementation of the dog park.

Access from Humphrey Street is good and accessible to people with disabilities. During high-volume sporting events, parking along Humphrey Street can limit visibility entering and exiting the parking lot. Phillips Park is dedicated as a public park, is Town-owned and managed by the Recreation and maintained by the DPW.

STANLEY SCHOOL PLAYGROUND = 0.5 ACRES

On the eastern side of Stanley School is a playground, swings and basketball hoop. School children use the playground for recess and physical activity during the school year. The playground is open to the public and used year round. It's also used for children's programs organized by Recreation in the summer. The playground is well maintained, although the grassy area is quite rocky and uneven. The ADA-compliant area is managed and maintained by the School District.

Superior Street Playground (May 1, 2013)

STANLEY SCHOOL RECREATION AREA = 3 ACRES

Stanley Elementary School is sited on Town-owned land, managed by Recreation and maintained by the DPW. The recreation area is on the western side of the school and includes two Little League/softball diamonds. School children use the fields for recess and physical activity during the school year. The fields are used for children's Recreation Department programs in the summer. The fields are well maintained. The site abuts the Ewing Woods Conservation area on one side, and the right-of-way that divides the two properties (Forest Avenue "paper street," or the land from the Unitarian Universalist Church of Greater Lynn to the end of Forest Avenue extension) is used as a cut-through and tends to get littered. The school children visit the Ewing Woods for exploration and Science-related activity. The site is accessible to people with disabilities.

SUPERIOR STREET PLAYGROUND = 0.1 ACRES

At the corner of Duncan Terrace and Superior Street, this tiny park is easily overlooked, surrounded as it is by multifamily housing. Its approximately 6,500 square feet of grass and dirt includes some

Forty Steps looking down toward Ingalls Terrace (Sept 11, 2011)

rusty metal playground equipment - four swings, a slide, and a set of climbing bars. A few mature maples and conifers would provide some shade on sunny days. There is one long bench, also in need of repair, for adults to sit on and watch their young charges play. The park is surrounded on three sides by a waist-high chainlink fence in poor condition. The fourth side is partially open to the adjacent residence, and poses a potential safety hazard for children wandering into the neighbor's yard. The playground is strategically located next to Swampscott 's Duncan Terrace affordable housing units, and with some maintenance and upgraded equipment, would provide a significant amenity for these low-income residents.

RIGHT-OF-WAYS - PUBLIC

FORTY STEPS - INGALLS TERRACE TO ROCKLAND STREET

Fifty-seven concrete steps with eight landings lead from Ingalls Terrace to Rockland Street. Originally constructed as a pedestrian right of way in the early 20th century, they were built to make it easier for commuters to cut through when walking to and from the trolley that ran along Humphrey Street. The first set of stairs was constructed in iron, and was replaced with concrete stairs in the mid 20th century. The right of way is town owned and though not well maintained it is still quite passable in either direction. This site is not ADA accessible.

CLIFFSIDE STREET

A public way exists on the Hawthorne by the Sea site, from the curb at 293 Humphrey Street seaward, where a small road used to exist (Cliffside Street). When Hawthorne by the Sea was developed, this road was paved over as part of the parking lot, but is in fact still a Town right-of-way.

LITTLE'S POINT ROAD TO PHILLIPS BEACH

This right-of-way is between #80 and #86 Little's Point Road, a portion of which is used as a shared driveway. It is fairly difficult to discern from the street. Past the driveway, the right of way passes over wood duckboards, and then down a steep slope of loose stony shingle to the beach. This end of Phillips Beach is shingle and difficult to traverse, as is the bottom of the right of way.

MARTIN WAY BEFORE LINCOLN HOUSE POINT

This right-of-way is essentially an extension of the beach and the sandy public open space immediately to the east. An unpaved sandy area, it is occasionally used as parking for Fisherman's Beach and by DPW vehicles to reach the beach.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE FOOTPATH

A winding footpath through scrub vegetation on slightly undulating terrain makes up this right-of-way. The path runs from Puritan Road to Humphrey Street and was originally part of the New Ocean House grounds. Largely hidden, it is a pedestrian cut through from Phillips Park to the beach. Comprised of low spots and wet areas, there is trash and debris found strewn through area since it is not maintained.

BEACHES - PRIVATE

PHILLIPS BEACH & BOARDWALK = 1,300 FEET IN LENGTH

Phillips Beach is located at the end of Ocean Avenue facing out into Massachusetts Bay. This ocean beach lies between two rocky outcrops, Little's Point at the southern end and Flirtation Rock at the Marblehead line. The northernmost end of Phillips Beach, from the Marblehead line to Ocean Avenue, is referred to as Preston Beach by local residents. The combined length of the Phillips Beach/Preston Beach shoreline is 5,260 feet. Phillips Beach is the Town's only barrier beach. It was mapped as a barrier beach in the state Barrier Beach Inventory Project conducted by the Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management in 1982.[6]

The primary right-of-way to Phillips Beach is via the boardwalk at the end of Ocean Avenue. This entrance permits access for the mobility-impaired, as it is relatively flat and enhanced by the seasonally-installed planked boardwalk which extends from the right-of-way on Ocean Avenue to the beach. The boardwalk is on privately-owned land, is open to the public and maintained by the Friends of Phillips Beach. On- street parking on Ocean Avenue is restricted to town residents with current recreation stickers between May 1 and October 1. There is one small pedestrian path Right of Way located between private homes, #80 and #86 Phillips Beach Avenue. It is unmarked and there is no parking on Phillips Beach Avenue.

The majority of the beach (from Palmer Pond to the High Water Mark) is comprised of five lots which are privately owned, and smaller portions are town-owned. The entire beach is open to the public and maintained by the DPW. The condition of Phillips Beach is generally good, with relatively clean water and sandy bottom. There are some ongoing litter problems, and debris from occasional bonfires mar the appearance of the beach above the high tide line. The Friends of Phillips Beach carry out an annual beach cleanup in May that contributes to keeping the beach in good condition.

Current use and recreation potential for Phillips Beach is high with a variety of activities available, including surfcasting, picnicking, swimming, sunbathing, children's sand play, bird watching by the ponds behind low dunes, dog walking between October and May, body surfing, paddle boarding, and launching for small boats. This beach is staffed with lifeguards from Recreation during the summer hours.

6 "Beach Management Plan: Town of Swampscott's Beaches"

CONSERVATION AREAS - PRIVATE

BLYTHSWOOD = 6.02 ACRES

Blythswood, a summer estate built on a sizeable tract of land overlooking the ocean at Little's Point, was occupied by James A. Little of Boston in 1848. A conservation easement given to Swampscott by Frances Wilkinson in 2011 preserves the 6.5-acre property in perpetuity and ensures public access to 240 feet of frontage on Massachusetts Bay. The conservation easement also gives the town right of first refusal if the property goes on the market, and provides for public gatherings for up to 50 people on the property several times a year.[7]

Recreation potential for the site is excellent. A planned future nature path will roughly follow the property line between Blythswood and Marian Court College, and include placards to identify many of the specimen trees and shrubs found along the path. The path will end at the ocean, where benches and steps will be installed, allowing for bird watching, photography, sun bathing and generally enjoying the extraordinary views of the Bay. The Conservation Commission, with assistance from the Town Planner, is developing a management plan for this easement area.

PARKS & OTHER OPEN SPACE AREAS - PRIVATE

BEACH BLUFF PARK = 0.47 ACRES

Beach Bluff Park, a small oceanfront park located at the Swampscott/ Marblehead border, is owned and cared for by the Clifton Improvement Association. The park is open to the public and enjoyed in every season. In the summer, parking is available on Atlantic Avenue with Town recreation stickers or in a lot across the street from the park for a daily or seasonal fee.

The landscaped area between the sidewalk and beach invites visitors to stroll its winding paths and sit on benches which are sited among indigenous plants. Since December 1993, when the family of John and Ruth Blodgett donated the park land for public use and a conservation

7 "Swampscott Estate Owner Aims to Share Property's History with Town" article

restriction was instituted, it has become a source of great pleasure for neighbors, local fishermen and passers-by. The park's focus is a Sun Circle sculpture designed to be attuned to the solar cycles. The installation consists of a ring or "henge" of seven-foot basalt columns from Washington State's Columbia River Basin.

The park is in good condition, but is subject to damage and erosion from major storms, such as occurred in December 2012. The park offers recreational opportunities for people to come alone or gather in groups to enjoy the beauty of this site where land meets water and to take advantage of the spot for relaxation and meditation, photography, reading, family events, ceremonies and gatherings.

FOSTER POND[8]

Foster Pond (6.2 acres) is the town's only body of fresh water. It is located in the northwest corner of the town, with rudimentary access on Windsor Avenue on the west end and from a small pier on Carson Terrace. Neither is ADA-compliant. The land behind the north shore of the pond is attractively wooded with exposed ledges in some parts down to the water. This terrain was identified in the 1983 Open Space Plan as one of the three most important open spaces remaining in Swampscott. The opposite shore paralleling Carson Terrace is lined with homes set back from the pond. Foster Pond is owned by the abutters. The water level is managed by Aggregate Industries (the major abutter) and the DPW.

The condition of Foster Pond appears superficially to be good. It is an attractive site with relatively clear water and healthy bordering vegetation. There are some litter issues, probably because the site is not maintained by the Town. However, the pond itself is potentially impacted by Aggregate Industries' active stone quarry which continuously pumps ground water seepage collected in the quarry's holding lagoon after settling, into the pond. Although the quarry's discharge is permitted (see "Water Resources" section within "IV. Environmental Inventory and Analysis" chapter), of greater concern is the fact that the pond is contaminated by pesticides. Warnings are posted against fish consumption. There is additional concern that the excavation of the quarry is reducing the rate at which the underground springs supply the pond.

8 "On The Brink: Sustaining Wetlands At The Edge Of A Quarry"

Current use of Foster Pond is limited by the lack of access to the water and parking. There appears to be some fishing and boating taking place as well as ice skating during the winter months. According to the 1983 Open Space Plan, residents "have long sought to have the pond protected for neighborhood recreational and conservation use." Active and passive recreational opportunities such as fishing, ice skating, picnicking, swimming, boating, and a nature trail are potential uses of Foster Pond, depending on improving and sustaining good water quality and improving accessibility and availability of parking.

RECREATION AREAS/61B LAND - PRIVATE

TEDESCO COUNTRY CLUB AND GOLF COURSE[9]

This is a Chapter 61B Recreational restriction property. The Tedesco Country Club and Golf Course, a rolling and hilly area with woods, streams and ponds southeast of the Vinnin Square shopping center, is the largest parcel of open space land in Swampscott. It is privately owned by approximately 500 club members and managed under their direction. The 18-hole course with ancillary practice areas spans 152 acres, more than half of which are located in Swampscott and the remainder in Marblehead. Its $11 million clubhouse, completed in 2011, is sited in Marblehead. The 1983 Open Space plan reports that there are wetlands and vernal pools in this area, which have been certified and are protected by the Wetlands Protection Act.

The country club is in excellent condition, as befits an exclusive, private golf course. The acreage offers a large manicured green space with some wooded areas for wildlife. However, current public recreation is not permitted. According to the Club's general manager, the golf course is not open to the general public or members for winter sports activities, due to damage to the turf caused by these activities and possible legal problems. While unlikely given the recent expenditure on the new clubhouse, the potential for both active and passive recreation would be great if the property ever became available to the Town. Because of its special status under Chapter 61B, the Town has first refusal for any land that may become available.

PRIVATE LANDS WITH FUTURE PUBLIC BENEFITS

ABANDONED RAILROAD BED

9 Personal communication with John Kinner, General Manager, TCC. 1/3/2013.

The abandoned rail bed of approximated 1.1 miles connecting Swampscott to Marblehead and Salem is currently owned by National Grid. The Rail-Trail Implementation Committee has been working to gain right of way for a bike/hike/walking path. Parts of the trail are currently impassible. A completed trail would connect schools and neighborhoods all the way to meet its connection at Beach Bluff at the Marblehead line.

Through their work and research, the Rail-Trail Implementation Committee has found that the creation of a recreational rail trail in Swampscott would have the following benefits:

- Creates additional recreational space in town (as a linear park)
- Establishes an outdoor classroom
- Provides alternate commuting to schools, parks, public transportation, retail and recreation
- Offers the public access to observe nature (vistas, vegetation, and wildlife)
- Replicates the original purpose of the right-of-way
- Increases real estate values
- Connects Swampscott to neighboring communities
- Provides safe, family-friendly recreational opportunities to better attract and retain families

MARIAN COURT

Marian Court College, founded in 1964 by the Sisters of Mercy, enrolls approximately 200 students and offers Associate and Bachelor of Science degrees. The campus is situated on six acres of oceanfront property. The original mansion, constructed in 1895, served as the summer White House for President Calvin Coolidge in 1925. Specimen trees are found on the front lawn and near the house and a clipped hedge lines the edges of the rolling lawn. The vistas out to the rocky coastline at the bottom of the broad rolling lawn are striking.

This fully articulated Colonial Revival Mansion was designed by renowned architect Arthur Little of the Boston firm Little and Browne. As the College has struggled to expand, the property itself has suffered. Architectural remnants of outdoor decorative concrete garden and seating areas have crumbled. The gateway to the estate is also crumbling and missing part of its decorative iron ornamentation. The concrete addition to the building, built ca. 1970 for extra classroom space, is architecturally inconsistent with the original building, and detracts from its symmetrical façade. In the 1980's, White Court was re-sided with vinyl, when all trim but the dentilled cornice line was removed. The remaining trim is now crumbling and in need of repair. Because of this, the building is not individually eligible for National Register listing, which could have afforded the property some protection.

Efforts should be made to engage the owners and administration in a dialogue to assist in preparing a preservation plan for this important Heritage Landscape. This Little's Point area, comprised of several remaining estates, is eligible for a Historic District designation. The Historic District Study Committee should pursue this designation. The campus, located on Little's Point Road is accessible by car or on foot or bicycle. At present, while the grounds are maintained, public recreation is limited to strolling on the grounds. The College hosts a number of community cultural events on its campus, such as the Swampscott Arts Association's Spring and Fall arts exhibitions. The opportunity to develop a town park overlooking the ocean would be highly desirable, if the property were ever to become available to the town.

SCULPIN WAY WETLANDS

There is a large area of land, 3.5 acres, of undeveloped land at the northeast corner of Sculpin Way. This large piece of land used to be part of the New Ocean House property on Puritan Road before it was destroyed by fire in the 1960s. This portion of the property has remained undeveloped though a subdivision of the land was approved a number of years ago for four lots.

The eastern portion of this land is primarily wetlands and wooded.

The potential for development is limited at this time due to the location of the wetlands and limited access onto Sculpin Way. The Town has previously investigated purchasing the property to protect it, however, this has not occurred. In the Spring of 2013, the land was purchased by an abutting property owner. The land may be a viable for a conservation restriction at some point in the future to protect it and provide public access to the wildlife located there.

QUARRY
The stone quarry operated by Aggregate Industries is sited on 210 acres of land, 160 acres of which is currently being used in mining. The mine is 200 feet deep. The operation's crushed stone is used in asphalt and concrete. Very fine sand is made from stone dust, as well.

The quarry has been in operation for about 100 years, with approximately one half of the property lying in Salem. According to a report in the Swampscott Patch on June 13, 2011, company representatives stated that it is not too early to start thinking about a closure plan for the mine. The quarry has about 50 to 60 years of mining operations left. The easiest closure plan, as reported in the Swampscott Patch, would call for allowing the quarry to fill with water.

While there is no current or potential recreational use of the quarry in the near term, the town, along with Salem, could consider developing the site into a park once the mine is closed, along the lines of what was done with the historic granite quarries at Halibut Point in Rockport. The Quarry abuts Foster Pond and Harold King Forest, as well as conservation land in Salem, which makes this plan particularly appropriate and mutually beneficial.

Additionally, any planning to improve access to Foster Pond would require negotiation with Aggregate Industries.

ADA ACCESS

Many of the Open Space parcels in town are partially handicap accessible with some assistance (Please see Appendix VI for further details):

Fish Pier, Chaisson Park, Beach Bluff Park, Johnson Park, Polisson Park, the new sports fields at the rear of the Middle School on Forest Avenue and the soccer field/track in upper Jackson Park, Phillips Park, Driscoll Park, Linscott Park, Elihu Thomson Administration Building grounds, Hadley School Playground, Stanley School Playground, Abbott Park.

Although several parks abut the beach, in general sandy beaches have very limited handicap access.

In addition to the listing below, the accompanying chart LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST-MATRIX includes which locations are ADA accessible. Also included in our 7 Year Action Plan is the objective that all actions will incorporate ADA accessibility where possible within our means, the responsible parties include Disability Commission. As we move forward with this Plan we will identify obstacles and determine how to make them available to all members of our community. In the event a project may not be within our means we will look for additional funding that is specific to ADA compliance projects.

The following documents are included in Appendix VII:

Public Notice indicating the Town does not discriminate on the basis of disability for access to or operation of its programs, services, and activities or within its hiring or employment practices.

ADA Grievance Procedure.

ADA Coordinator's contact information indicating the municipal government's responsibility in providing equal opportunity for persons with disabilities.

LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST - MATRIX

PART 1 - PUBLIC LANDS

NAME	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT -TYPE OF GRANT	MAIN-TENANCE	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	ACCESS	RECREATION POTENTIAL	ZONING	PROTECTION STATUS
BEACHES									
Eiseman's & Whale's Beaches	Town (portion privately owned)	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	swim, surf, picnic, sunbathe etc	n/a	Article 97
Fisherman's Beach	Town (portion privately owned)	DPW, Harbormaster, Recreation -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	swim, surf, picnic, sunbathe etc	n/a	Article 97
Fish Pier	Town	DPW & Harbormaster -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Fair	Public, CAP	sail (small craft)	n/a	Article 97
King's Beach	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	swim, surf, picnic, sunbathe etc	n/a	Article 97
Preston Beach	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, ADA	swim, surf, picnic, sunbathe etc	n/a	Yes
Sandy Beach	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	swim, surf, picnic, sunbathe etc	n/a	Limited
CONSERVATION AREAS									
Charles M Ewing Woods	Town	ConComm -Swampscott Foundation	DPW	Passive recreation	hike, nature studies	Public, ADA*	hike, nature studies	A2	Limited
Harold A King Forest	Town	ConComm -N/A	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public	hike, nature studies	A2	In perpetuity

KEY POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

ACCESS * = Limited / CAP = Coastal Access Point / ADA = Handicap Accessible
ZONING A1-A3 = Residential / B1-B3 = Business / I = Industrial

PART 1 - PUBLIC LANDS									
NAME	**OWNERSHIP**	**MANAGEMENT -TYPE OF GRANT**	**MAIN-TENANCE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION**	**ACCESS**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**ZONING**	**PROTECTION STATUS**
Harry D Linscott Park	Town	ConComm -Swampscott Foundation	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Picnic, sunbathe, dog exercise, children's play	A2	Terms of will
Muskrat Pond	Town	ConComm -N/A	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public, ADA*	Nature study, ice skating	A2	Limited
Palmer Pond	Town	ConComm -N/A	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public, ADA*	Nature study, bird watch	n/a	Chapter 91
PARKS & OTHER OPEN SPACE AREAS									
Chaisson Park	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Ocean view, open space	A2	Limited
Driscoll Park	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Ocean view, open space	B1	
Howland Park	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Ocean view, open space	A2	
Machon School Grounds	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Recreation	Fair	Public, ADA	Playground, access to Jackson Park	A3	
Metropolitan Park	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Ocean view, open space	A2	

KEY POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

ACCESS * = Limited / CAP = Coastal Access Point / ADA = Handicap Accessible
ZONING A1-A3 = Residential / B1-B3 = Business / I = Industrial

PART 1 - PUBLIC LANDS									
NAME	**OWNERSHIP**	**MANAGEMENT -TYPE OF GRANT**	**MAIN-TENANCE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION**	**ACCESS**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**ZONING**	**PROTECTION STATUS**
Monument Mall & Square	Town	DPW -CDBG	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Ocean view, open space	A2 & unzoned	NRHP
Richard B Johnson & Paul A Polisson Parks	Town	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	Ocean view, open space	A2	In perpetuity
Swampscott Cemetery	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Cemetery	Good	Public, ADA	Stroll, historic cemetary	A2	NRHP
Town Hall Lawn	Town	DPW -CDBG	DPW	Passive recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Ocean view, open space	A2	NRHP
Windsor Park	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Recreation	Poor	Public, ADA	Playground	A2	
RECREATION AREAS									
Abbott Park	Town	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Recreation	Good	Public, ADA	Playground, ball field	A3	Yes
Hadley School Recreation Area	Town	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Recreation	Fair	Public, ADA	Playground, ball field	A3	Yes
Jackson Park	Town	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Recreation & school	Good	Public, ADA	Practice fields, recreational	A2 & I	Yes
Middle School Recreation Area	Town	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Recreation & school	Good	Public, ADA	Little Leage, tennis	A2	Limited
Phillips Park	Town	Recreation -PARC pending	DPW	Recreation & school	Good	Public, ADA	Playground, ball field	A2	Yes
Stanley School Playground	Town	School -N/A	School	Recreation & school	Good	Public, ADA	Playground	A2	
Stanley School Recreation Area	Town	Recreation -N/A	DPW	Recreation & school	Good	Public, ADA	Practice fields, recreational	A2	Yes

KEY POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

ACCESS * = Limited / CAP = Coastal Access Point / ADA = Handicap Accessible
ZONING A1-A3 = Residential / B1-B3 = Business / I = Industrial

PART 1 - PUBLIC LANDS

NAME	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT -TYPE OF GRANT	MAIN-TENANCE	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	ACCESS	RECREATION POTENTIAL	ZONING	PROTECTION STATUS
Superior Street Playground	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Recreation	Poor	Public, ADA	Playground	A3	
RIGHT-OF-WAYS									
Forty Steps	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Right-of-way	Fair	Public	Poor	n/a	
Cliffside Streetpath	Town	Anthony's Hawthorne -N/A	Anthony's Hawthorne	Parking lot	Good	ADA	Poor	n/a	
Little's Point Road to Phillips Beach	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Shared driveway	Fair	Public*	Poor	n/a	
Martin Way before Lincoln House Point	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Parking	Fair	Public, ADA	Poor	n/a	
New Ocean House Footpath	Town	DPW -N/A	DPW	Footpath	Fair	Public, ADA	Poor	n/a	

PART 2 - PRIVATE LANDS

NAME	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT	MAIN-TENANCE	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	ACCESS	RECREATION POTENTIAL	ZONING	PROTECTION STATUS
BEACHES									
Phillips Beach	Multiple private owners	Owners -N/A	DPW	Beach	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	swim, surf, picnic, sunbathe etc	A1	Article 97
CONSERVATION AREAS									
Blythswood	Wilkinson family	Owners & ConComm	Owners & ConComm	Residence	Good	Public*, ADA	Potential access to cliffs, beach	A1	Conservation restriction

KEY POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

ACCESS * = Limited / CAP = Coastal Access Point / ADA = Handicap Accessible
ZONING A1-A3 = Residential / B1-B3 = Business / I = Industrial

PART 2 - PRIVATE LANDS

NAME	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT	MAIN-TENANCE	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	ACCESS	RECREATION POTENTIAL	ZONING	PROTECTION STATUS
PARKS & OTHER OPEN SPACE AREAS									
Beach Bluff Park	Clifton Improvement Association	Owners	Owners	Coastal recreation	Good	Public, CAP, ADA	Good	A1	Article 97, Conservation restriction
Foster Pond	Abutting property owners	Aggregate Industries	Aggregate Industries	Passive recreation	Fair	Private	Good	A2	
RECREATION AREAS									
Tedesco Country Club	TedescoCC	Owners	Owners	Golf course	Excellent	Private, ADA	Excellent	A2	Chapter 61B
FUTURE PUBLIC BENEFIT									
Abandoned Railroad Bed	National Grid	National Grid	National Grid	Utility corridor	Poor	Public*	Excellent	Unzoned	
Marian Court	Sisters of Mercy	Owners	Owners	College	Good	Public*, ADA	Good	A1	
Quarry	Aggregate Industries	Owners	Owners	Quarry	Fair	Private	Poor	I	
Sculpin Way Wetlands	Mahoney family	Owners	Owners	Private property	Good	Private	Fair	A1	

KEY POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

ACCESS * = Limited / CAP = Coastal Access Point / ADA = Handicap Accessible
ZONING A1-A3 = Residential / B1-B3 = Business / I = Industrial

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VI. COMMUNITY VISION

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

The Committee members, mentioned in the Planning Process and Public Participation portion of "II. Introduction" chapter, are a diverse and dynamic group of individuals. The group came together with little knowledge of what an open space plan included, the time frame for developing one or the vast amount of information that needed to be researched and acquired. After the first meeting, a process for developing the Plan was established and each member recognized that they had one thing in common - that they all appreciated the unique open spaces the town offered. Though Swampscott is a small ocean-front community with only a limited amount of open and recreational space, the open space it does possess, especially along the shore, is spectacular. The committee recognized early on the need for the Town to maintain, enhance and add to the existing open and recreational spaces and also to increase the community's awareness and accessibility to such property.

The Committee proceeded through a series of steps ending at the creation of a set of goals and actions to be carried out by particular Town departments and boards and followed up by a new Open Space Committee. The steps included:

1. Gaining an understanding of the open space planning process by reviewing the Commonwealth's Open Space and Recreation Planner's Workbook;

2. Reviewing a variety of existing plans and documents including, among others, Swampscott's 1983 Open Space and Recreation Master Plan, the Swampscott Community Development Plan, and the Swampscott Reconnaissance Report;

3. Creating subcommittees based on the required planning topics listed in the Workbook:

   a. Subcommittees were formed based on member's area of expertise and/or interest in a particular section. (Subcommittees included: Regional Context, Community History, Landscape Character & Population Date; Growth and Development Issues and Environmental Problems; Geology, Soils, Topography and Water Resources; Vegetation, Fisheries & Wildlife, and Scenic Resources; and Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interestes.)

   b. A "lead" volunteered for, and one to three other members worked on, each of the subcommittees.

   c. Subcommittees met separately and/or discussed issues during regular meeting dates.

4. Reviewing data from the Committee's Fall 2012 Community Survey showed that:

   a. The Town's beaches are the most visited areas followed by parks and recreational fields. This information led the Committee to set goals of maintaining and enhancing frequently used open and recreational spaces as well as increasing the awareness and accessibility of the less frequented areas (such as Harold King Forest).

   b. There is interest by residents in learning more about the Community Preservation Act.

c. Residents feel the amount of open and recreational space is accommodating to the community needs and that the beaches are beautiful with the caveat being that upkeep is important and areas should be used to their full potential.

5. Researching and drafting of each of the sections by the subcommittees, including:

   a. Reviewing open space plans from other North Shore communities.

   b. Meeting with relevant Swampscott committee and board members (among others - the Beautification Committee and Conservation Commission) who could provide updates to the earlier 1983 Open Space Plan.

6. Reviewing and editing of the drafted subcommittee sections by the Committee;

7. Presenting a status report on the Open Space Plan development at Board of Selectmen's and Town Meetings;

8. Holding two presentations on April 29 and 30, 2013, for all Town boards and committees on the draft plan and to request their review, comment, and feedback on the plan and to provide any additional information they believe relevant;

9. Holding a public forum on June 11, 2013, to present residents with an overview of the draft Open Space Plan, explain its purpose, and ask for public comment and feedback;

10. Submitting the Open Space Plan to the Board of Selectmen and Planning Board on July 1, 2013, and Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) on July 11, 2013.

11. Submitting the final Open Space Plan to the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services on July 16, 2013.

STATEMENT OF OPEN SPACE & RECREATION GOALS

Swampscott's vision for open space and recreation, as reflected in a recent research and public survey, calls for parks and recreational facilities that are well-equipped and conscientiously-maintained, welcoming and accessible to all residents, and that complement and support the quality of the town's natural environment. The Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee has set out six broad goals, based on analysis of community needs, that will foster this vision:

1. Maintain open spaces and recreation facilities

   Townspeople have expressed loud and clear a desire for cleaner, safer, better-maintained existing parks, playgrounds, sports fields and beaches. In supporting this goal, Swampscott mirrors residents in the northeast region as a whole, as revealed in the survey "Massachusetts Outdoors 2006: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan", in which maintaining existing facilities scored highest of any funding priority.[1] Establishing site specific plans for maintenance, safety and replacement is key to achieving this goal.

2. Improve public access and awareness

   The open space and recreational facilities in Swampscott can meet their fullest potential if they are accessible and known about by residents. Through the public surveys, it was found that many residents are unaware of many of the features located within the community. During site visits, the Committee also found the many locations are unmarked or inaccessible.

3. Expand and improve open spaces and recreation facilities

   While there are a number of excellent open space and recreation areas available, there can always be improvement. The research during this planning process found that amenities were lacking or inconsistent between various open space areas. Likewise, some areas are very small or limited in the type of activity that can be enjoyed.

1 "Massachusetts Outdoors 2006: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" p84

4. Preserve the scenic character of the town

   The majority of Swampscott residents value the small scale seaside town atmosphere in which they live, and want to preserve the quality of life this atmosphere affords. Overall appearance and visual character of the town will be improved through public shade tree planting and other greenscape improvements. To further support this goal, open space and recreation needs will be incorporated into land use planning and zoning, and protections for historically-significant sites will be put in place.

5. Strengthen environmental protection

   As is true in most communities, Swampscott has experienced and continues to experience environmental problems both man-made and natural. The open space and recreational facilities need to take these elements into consideration and should provide for ways to minimize and eliminate these problems.

6. Establish a green corridor network

   The various open spaces and recreation fields are best served when they are easily connected. This goal envisions a green network so that recreational walkers and bicyclists, both townspeople and tourists, can enjoy green connectors to open spaces, recreation facilities, beaches and rail transit. Such a network will also encourage wildlife passage through the region.

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VII. ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE PROTECTION NEEDS

Based on the research compiled in this Plan, there are four main resource protection needs that can be identified:

- Coastal protection
- Water Resource Protection
- Fisheries and wildlife protection
- Vegetation Protection

Swampscott's coast is one of its greatest resources. Identified in both the Planning Board and Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee surveys of 2012 as the primary attractionand identifier for residents, the beaches of Swampscott are a significant natural resource. These beaches play an important role in the quality of life for residents. These surveys along with the Beach Management Plan of 2011 identified the need to properly maintain the beaches and mitigate environmental (man-made and natural) impacts to them. The water quality of the bay plays directly into the quality of the beaches. There is a significant need to ensure the protection and quality of this water resource.

Although the small size and developed character of the community limits the variety and amount of wildlife within its borders, it is important to protect the existing habitat to encourage growth and protection of these animals and fi sh. This includes not only the forested lands,

such as Harold A. King Forest and Charles M. Ewing Woods, but also the marine habitats such as the harbor eelgrass. Many of the open space areas that provide shelter and nesting for wildlife in Swampscott are spread far apart and not connected. Developing a stronger "green"network between these areas will help to connect the habitat areas. Proper maintenance of the open space and recreation areas in Swampscott also includes ensuring that the native vegetation is not taken over by invasive plant species. This requires oversight and thorough documentation as well as limiting and removing invasive species to strengthen the community's native plant life.

Swampscott is home to three ponds: Foster, Muskrat and Palmer. The existing contamination at Foster Pond should be remediated to ensure the quality of this water resource. Greater education of the public and oversight at Muskrat and Palmer Ponds will help to minimize the potential for contamination in those ponds. Swampscott also has three certified vernal pools. There are a number of additional vernal pools having the potential to be certified as well. These vernal pools play a key role in the local ecosystem and their certification can help to protect them in the years to come.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY'S NEEDS

The Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) published in 2012 listed several major goals based on extensive surveying of various constituencies throughout the state.[10] In most cases, the SCORP goals are closely aligned with the goals and objectives identified in Swampscott's Open Space Plan surveys and public meetings.

SCORP and survey research in Swampscott both place a high priority on developing more walking/biking trails and green corridors. Swampscott's emphasis on improving amenities, accessibility, and

10 Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, SCORP

environmental quality at its town-owned beaches runs parallel to the SCORP goal of increased availability of water-based recreation.

The SCORP also calls attention to the rise in farmer's markets across the state and increased interest in urban agriculture. Swampscott mirrors these statewide trends. In 2012, Swampscott initiated a Farmer's Market at the high school on Sundays during the growing season. Further, Swampscott's Open Space Plan includes an action item to explore the level of interest in creating community gardens in the town.

A primary community need that came out during the development of this Plan, and that is also a primary focus in the SCORP, is to provide additional access and amenities to open space and recreation areas for various age groups in the Town -- the first concern being senior citizens.

In the summer of 2013, a bocce court was installed at the Senior Center at Swampscott High School with labor and materials donated by two local construction firms. Town Selectmen and Senior Center staff believe more senior males would attend the Senior Center if activities, such as bocce, are available. The Friends of Jackson Park have discussed creating a sitting area for seniors around the park area as well as a walkway from the park to the Senior Center. This may include steps leading up the hill from "Lower Jackson Park." There have also been discussions regarding the wooded area and the athletic track and field located in "Upper Jackson Park." This site could be improved in order to have a hiking trail that would be able to accommodate the older population in Swampscott. Given its many steep rock formations, it is unlikely that the existing trail in the Harold A. King Town Forest would be used by seniors, although a portion of the trail could be reconfigured around the rocky areas to allow for use by seniors or themobility impaired.

The needs assessment of youths is more obvious and includes maintaining and updating recreational facilities to accommodate the town's growing youth athletic use, investigating other recreational activities such as ice skating, and working toward the creation of the Rail Trail. The Plan has identified significant issues related to the condition of athletic fields which will require more in depth evaluation of the rehabilitation of these facilities. For the generations in-between, such as the parents of the youths and teens, the needs and the goals begin to expand into improving recycling, establishing oversight committees for maintaining particular recreationand open spaces, rehabilitating buildings that serve these spaces, such as Andrews Chapel, increasing the community's knowledge of its wildlife, working to adopt the Community Preservation Act, and creating a dog park.

For those with disabilities, the community hopes to expand access so that these individuals can visit as many outdoor locations as possible. Many parks and fields provide views of the ocean and accessibility to events including sporting, movie nights and the Farmers' Market, whichshould be enjoyed by all, including those with disabilities.

All of the items above become entwined as Swampscott residents of all different ages and abilities visit the same parks, beaches and other outdoor venues. The objective of this Plan is to provide as muchknowledge of open space, recreation areas, wildlife, plant life and ocean life that the town has to offer.

Other community needs include protecting and identifying historical sites as they relate to community identity, encouraging continued use of town gathering spots to encourage a sense of place and togetherness, and maintaining and updating parks with benches and other amenities.

MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE NEEDS

MANAGEMENT

Swampscott's open space and recreation assets are managed by various Town boards and departments. Ultimately these boards and departments report to the Board of Selectmen. Where applicable the responsible organization schedules use, advocates for capitalimprovements and manages maintenance. The Conservation Commission manages the Blythswood easement, Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Jackson Park Woods, Linscott Park, Palmer Pond and Paul A. Polisson Park. The Recreation Department, with input from the Recreation Commission, manages the playing fields and Town Hall lawn. The Harbor and Waterfront Advisory Committee is responsible for the oversight of all beaches and waterfront. The School Department and individual school administrations are responsible for the school buildings and their surrounding property other than the playing fields. Future open space improvements will hopefully bring new management organizations. The addition of a trail network on the abandoned rail right of way would be best managed by a trail committee. A permanent Open Space Committee would be the best manager of public access points and scenic transportation routes.

MAINTENANCE

Swampscott's maintenance is performed by:

- Department of Public Works
- Contracted Projects
- Volunteer Organizations
- Private Property Owner

Swampscott's open space and recreation requirements include maintaining the

following:

- Recreation Fields
- Parks
- Conservation Areas
- Vegetation (trees)
- Beaches
- Ponds
- Buildings (non school)
- Buildings (school including Field House)
- Sewer/storm drain system
- Streets/sidewalks
- Parking Lots
- Cemetery
- Trails and Other Access Routes

Swampscott's Department of Public Works (DPW) is the primary source of maintenance within the town. The current work force of one director, one assistant engineer, four working foremen and eleven operators/laborers are responsible for all of the Town's: parks; playing

fields; vegetation (including the shade trees, shrubs and flowers); beaches (including surface cleaning, trash pickup and facility maintenance); public buildings (including the Town Hall, Public Library, Fish House, Fire Station and Police Station, among others).

The DPW is also responsible for maintenance of the Town's 50 miles of streets and sidewalks and the Phillips Park parking lots. The DPW has dedicated staff for the maintenance of the sewer and storm drain system and cemetery. The DPW contracts out for grass cutting, snow removal, capital improvements, road resurfacing, street line painting, electrical work, plumbing work, large water main breaks, and tree trimming.

Of the three ponds in Town, Foster Pond is the only one privately-owned by the abutting property owners including Aggregate Industries which is responsible for its maintenance. Palmer Pond and Muskrat Pond are Town-owned and require minimal maintenance by the DPW which includes clearing debris from the outlets.

The school buildings and their associated grounds are the responsibility of the School Department maintenance staff with the exception of plowing/sanding of the three elementary schools. Swampscott does not presently have a trail network. The community does have a town forest which has been maintained over the last few years by volunteers. When the Town develops a rail trail as well as a potential

green corridor system, maintenance may be performed by volunteers with oversight by the DPW. The rail trail maintenance may also fall to National Grid which will retain title to the land of this right-of-way. Swampscott values its beaches greatly, so much so that volunteers organize to clean them yearly. The Harbor and Waterfront Advisory Committee has recommended a tractor-pulled rake to clean the beach

surfaces. Such a decision will be based on how much the DPW will save in time over conventional means. Presently the DPW's beach maintenance includes raking once a week during beach season and picking up trash. The DPW primarily gets additional information about maintenance needs from residents calling or emailing the staff office.

VIII. GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Based on the research conducted for this Plan, the OSRPC has developed six core "Goals" for the community's open space and recreation areas. These goals are then accompanied by a number of actions and objectives that can be taken in order to help achieve the stated goal.

Each action and objective has also been broken down by the facility where the action is most appropriate or necessary, though there are instances where "GENERAL" refers to the Town in general and "ALL" refers to open space and recreation areas. Finally, responsible parties have been identified for each action who will be able to take up the charge to follow through with these objectives.

The six goals established through this Plan in order of importance are:

1. Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities
2. Improve Public Access & Awareness
3. Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs
4. Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town
5. Strengthen Environmental Protection
6. Establish a Green Corridor Network

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
1. Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Determine whether to expand trash/recycling facilities at all locations or implement "carry in/carry out" program	ALL	Board of Health, DPW
	Create maintenance programs (site specific)	ALL	Conservation Commission, DPW
	Establish stewardship program to assist in maintenance and oversight (students & special interest groups)	ALL	Conservation Commission, DPW
	Create schedule for implementation of maintenance and access recommendations (per Beach Managemant Plan)	All Beaches	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Establish beach cleanup plan for algae, seaweed, debris that washes up - may include use of a tractor-pulled rake	All Beaches	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Develop playground maintenance, equipment replacement, and safety program	All School & Town Playgrounds	DPW, PTAs, Recreation, School Committee

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Develop maintenance and design guidelines for roads, paths, islands, and lighting (add special emphasis on developing design guidelines in Olmsted District)	Streets (public ways)	Beautification Committee, DPW, Historical Commission (advisory for historic properties)
	Address encroachment by neighbors	Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Paul A. Polisson Park, Rail Trail	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission
	Develop park landscaping utilizing beach-appropriate and environmentally-suitable species and materials	Chaisson Park, Paul A. Polisson Park, Richard B. Johnson Park	Beautification Committee, DPW
	Rehabilitate buildings and develop ongoing maintenance plan	Andrews Chapel, Civil Defense Building	Andrews Chapel Committee, DPW, Historical Commission (advisory for historic properties)
	Repair seawall and stairway taking into consideration sea level rise and storm surges (per Beach Management Plan)	Eiseman's Beach, Whale's Beach	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Repair concrete steps; improve path from base of steps to Ingalls Terrace	Forty Steps	DPW
	Limit impact of (potential) school construction on conservation land	Charles M. Ewing Woods	Conservation Commission, School Committee
	Remove dead trees and ornamental shrubs, thin remaining trees to improve overall health	Howland Park	Beautification Committee, DPW
	Pursue effort to have DCR take over or share maintenance	King's Beach	Board of Selectmen
	Repair seawall taking into consideration sea level rise and storm surges	King's Beach	DPW
	Determine size scale and number of monuments along mall so it doesn't lose its "park" feel and maintains Olmsted's Monument Ave planting plan; identify appropriate areas for any future memorials, stones and monuments	Monument Mall	Beautification Committee, DPW, Historical Commission, Veterans Affairs Committee
2. Improve Public Access & Awareness	Install unified signage at primary facility entrances as well as along connecting paths/roads	ALL	Beautification Committee, DPW
	Develop open space & recreation access maps with use and protection info	ALL	Open Space Committee
	Develop brochure on human interaction with wildlife	GENERAL	Conservation Commission

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Open public ways and access points (Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs commitment to public access as grant potential)	GENERAL	Board of Selectmen, DPW
	Add signs/warnings about health risks where applicable	GENERAL	Board of Health, DPW
	Improve trail system (for all ages) and create map	Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Upper Jackson Park	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee
	Improve parking lot areas	Foster Pond, Harold A. King Forest	DPW
	Work with Essex National Heritage Commission to create signage along Essex Heritage Scenic Byway indicating points of interest	Essex Heritage Scenic Byway	Beautification Committee, DPW, Essex Heritage Scenic Byway Advisory Committee
	Eliminate boat storage in parking lot to provide public parking year round	Fisherman's Beach	Board of Selectmen
	Examine public access and programming potential	Foster Pond	Open Space Committee
	Extend National Register status from Lynn line to Red Rock	King's Beach	Historical Commission
	Work with MBTA to replace bus stop shelter with well-designed shelter	Linscott Park	DPW
	Develop stairs/path through park from Burpee Road to High School with crossing on High School driveway	Lower Jackson Park	DPW
	Collaborate with Temple to improve access to/through Palmer Pond	Palmer Pond	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission
	Acquire by title or easement to provide additional access to ocean	Phillips Beach (privately-owned portion)	Board of Selectmen
	Extend and clear right-of-way (presently to Puritan Road) through to Humphrey Street	Phillips Park	DPW
	Work out public access options for winter months	Tedesco Country Club	Open Space Committee
	Ensure handicap accessibility	Windsor Park	Disability Commission, DPW
3. Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Incorporate amenities (restrooms, picnic tables, benches, bike racks, public showers)	ALL	DPW

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Identify and apply to various grants to improve open space & recreation facilities	ALL	Open Space Committee
	Reinforce compliance with Town's Energy Reduction Plan by being net-neutral on energy use for any open space and recreation project that requires increasing electrical demand (i.e. some form of renewable energy installed)	ALL	Open Space Committee, Renewable Energy Committee
	Consider adoption of Community Preservation Act as one possible funding option	GENERAL	TBD
	Develop policies for Town acquisition of private land	GENERAL	Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee
	Examine ways to include recreation needs for 60+ year old residents (seniors make up 25% of population)	GENERAL	Council on Aging, Open Space Committee, Recreation
	Incorporate "age appropriate" elements to open space & recreation areas	GENERAL	Council on Aging, Open Space Committee
	Explore interest in community garden; identify site(s)	TBD	Planning Department
	Investigate ice skating options	TBD	Open Space Committee
	Plant coastal-worthy trees without blocking water views (shade, aesthetics, stormwater control)	Blaney Beach & Reservation, King's Beach, Paul A. Polisson Park, Richard B. Johnson Park	Conservation Commission, DPW
	Implement public access and management plan	Blythswood	Conservation Commission, Planning Department
	Expand water-related activity programming (boating, water safety, swimming, kayaking, environmental awareness)	Fisherman's Beach	Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Purchase vacant land on south side for potential public access	Foster Pond	Board of Selectmen
	Add a "vista point" at view of ocean	Harold A. King Forest	Conservation Commission
	Establish understory plantings on cliff	Howland Park	DPW
	Incorporate children's playground	Paul A. Polisson Park or Richard B. Johnson Park	DPW, Recreation
	Incorporate nature, resting areas for seniors	Lower Jackson Park	Council on Aging, DPW
	Investigate options to improve open space and public access	Marian Court College	Open Space Committee

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Install boardwalk and viewing platform with signage	Palmer Pond	Beautification Committee, Conservation Commission, DPW, Planning Board
	Install a community dog park	Phillips Park	Board of Selectmen, DPW, Recreation
	Improve playground	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation
	Rehabilitate Blocksidge Field	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation
	Improve tennis and basketball courts	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation
	Acquire trail leading to high school (in title or easement) from Aggregate Industries	Quarry	Board of Selectmen
	Identify areas for potential acquisition (potential for Town to gain right of first refusal for acquisition purposes)	Quarry	Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee
	Investigate potential conservation restriction and public access to property	Sculpin Way Wetlands	Open Space Committee
	Acquire conservation restriction to protect open space land in perpetuity	Tedesco Country Club	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission
	Complete 1983 Plan recommendation to acquire land behind park in order to expand uses for neighborhood	Windsor Park	Board of Selectmen
4. Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Integrate historical elements as part of signage program	ALL	Beautification Committee, DPW, Historical Commission, Historical Society
	Incorporate open space & recreation goals into land use planning and zoning	ALL	Planning Department
	Identify and protect designated historical sites	TBD	Historical Commission
	Develop preservation and management/maintenance plan	Fish House, Swampscott Cemetery	Historical Commission
	Blend Swampscott portion into DCR's "Lynn Shore Reservation" (landscape, hardscape, railing, lighting, signage)	King's Beach	DPW
	Work with the school/owners to develop a preservation plan	Marian Court College	Conservation Commission, Historical Commission, Open Space Committee

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Encourage continued use and appreciation as town gathering spot (movies, holidays, Farmers' Market)	Town Hall Lawn	DPW, Recreation
	Reinstall rose garden	Town Hall Lawn	DPW
5. Strengthen Environmental Protection	Develop map highlighting areas where zoning regulations should be created to limit negative impact of land use development	GENERAL	Open Space Committee, Planning Department
	Identify and certify potential vernal pools	GENERAL	Conservation Commission
	Establish tree inventory and management plan (focusing on native trees)	GENERAL	DPW, Planning Department
	Develop a natural resource protection and acquisition plan and fund through grants and CPA funds	GENERAL	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission
	Create a plan to protect unique flora and fauna	GENERAL	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee
	Institute program (through land use and development) to encourage use of permeable soils	GENERAL	Building Department, DPW, Planning Department
	Conduct assessment and control plan of invasive plants	GENERAL	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee
	Take climate change, higher water levels, more intense storm, etc. into account in planning	GENERAL	Planning Department
	Encourage participation in UMass Amherst Keystone Project to develop base of local tree experts	GENERAL	Open Space Committee
	Reduce sprinkler use to once every three days, install moisture sensor	GENERAL	DPW
	Reduce pesticide use or replace with organic options	GENERAL	Board of Health, DPW
	Establish storm water management plan	All Beaches	DPW
	Replace pavement with more porous materials	Parking Lots	DPW
	Establish green roofs where possible	Town & School Buildings	DPW, Planning Department
	Establish a winter salt management program to protect open space & natural resources (alternatives to salt)	Streets (public ways)	Conservation Commission, DPW
	Develop plan for replacement of aged/ailing street trees	Streets (public ways)	DPW
	Add funding for more street trees to improve canopy	Streets (public ways)	Finance Committee, Open Space Committee

GOALS	ACTIONS/OBJECTIVES	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Investigate and identify pollution runoff	Streets (public ways)	Conservation Commission, DPW
	Establish regular sewer maintenance plan	Sewers	DPW
	Work with property owners to develop techniques to increase flood storage areas	Wetlands	Conservation Commission, Planning Department
	Post "No dumping" signs at strategic locations	Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Phillips Beach	Board of Health, DPW
	Utilize historically-appropriate landscape treatment	Linscott Park, Town Hall Lawn	Conservation Commission, DPW, Historical Commission
	Limit impact of harbor dredging on eelgrass beds	Fisherman's Beach	Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Address DDT contamination (and awareness)	Foster Pond	DPW
	Inventory plant species and prepare report	Harold A. King Forest	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee
	Ensure Town completes necessary storm drain work to eliminate source of bacteria	King's Beach	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Ensure City of Lynn completes necessary CSO work to eliminate source of bacteria	King's Beach	Board of Selectmen, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee
	Analyze methods to control phragmites	Palmer Pond	Conservation Commission
	Improve drainage and prevent contamination of abutting marsh, residences and beaches during any rehabilitation work of parking lot and all playing fields	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation
6. Establish a Green Corridor Network	Investigate and protect wildlife corridors	GENERAL	Conservation Commission
	Identify green corridor network system to connect open space & recreation facilities (streets and acess easements)	Green Corridor Network	Open Space Committee
	Connect with Salem Woods via potential easement through Aggregate Industry-owned land	Harold A. King Forest	Open Space Committee
	Establish rail trail along abandoned railroad line	Rail Trail	Rail Trail Implementation Committee

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IX. SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN

The Seven-Year Action Plan contains six goals with just over 100 actions and objectives. Responsible parties for the various activities include 22 boards and committees; almost every board and committee within the town will play a role in following through with this Open Space & Recreation Plan.

The Committee discussed the likelihood that some goals may be moved to an later year of completion – perhaps funding is being reviewed or a grant application is pending – whereas others may be moved to an earlier year particularly if actions/objectives are completed prior to the end of a specific year. During the course of the Seven-Year Action Plan, a newly formed Open Space Committee (OSC) will re-evaluate the actions/objectives and dependent upon various items (funding, newly formed committees, open space and recreation needs, greater needs addressed by the community), the OSC will have the opportunity to shift actions/objectives with input from the involved responsible parties.

A great number of actions/objectives are of no- or low-cost to the town. These have been spread out over the course of the seven years so that no one group is needing to direct a great portion of their annual budgets to completion of this OS&RP. The DPW on the other hand, being the only party responsible for maintenance of all Town properties and public spaces, plays an enormous role in the completion of this Seven-Year Action Plan.

During the term of the Plan, the OSC will work with the boards and committees responsible for particular actions/objectives to obtain grants and other funding options such as the adoption of the Community Preservation Act. They will also be able to assist those groups with prioriting and following through on actions as best as possible.

There are 5 avenues of funding our Committee and its Responsible Parties will look into - the CPA, grants, private donations, town and state funds. Based on the guidance of our Committee and the steps the Responsible Party deems appropriate to carry out specific objectives, a decision will be made as to where funds are to be requested. We have come to realize that their are several grants available including the PARC grant, and requests that go before the Capital Improvements Committee that the Responsible Parties are more apt to have knowledge of. We have therefore not included a column for funding. We will however add that column once we have received approval, inserting not only where funding came from but also what funding options were considered and applied for.

The priority order was determined by looking at the following: (1) how many times each Responsible Party had a role for each of the seven years, the idea was to distribute Objectives for each Responsible Party over the course of the seven years so that each of the Responsible Parties would still be able to carry on their regular business over the course of each year; (2) Objectives which may require a lengthier time frame appear at the onset; (3) administrative objectives and those that are labor intensive are distributed evenly throughout so as not to overwhelm any particular Committee or Department.

The chart below outlines, year by year, the objectives that this 7 year Action Plan intends to carry out. The Goals have been outlined (beginning of this section) to provide a summary of what this Committee's intent is based on conversations with other boards and committtees as well as reviewing various plans that other boards and committees have generated. The chart is color coded for ease in identifying those Objectives that fall under the same Goal.

1. Maintain Open Spaces & Recreational	2. Improve Public Access & Awareness
3. Expand & Improve Open Spaces &	4. Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town
5. Strengthen Environmental Protection	6. Establish a Green Corridor Network

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Establish a Green Corridor Network	Establish rail trail along abandoned railroad line	Rail Trail	Rail Trail Implementation Committee	X						
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Create maintenance programs (site specific)	ALL	Conservation Commission, DPW	X						
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Address encroachment by neighbors	Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Paul A. Polisson Park, Rail Trail	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission	X						
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Pursue effort to have DCR take over or share maintenance	King's Beach	Board of Selectmen	x						
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Determine whether to expand trash/recycling facilities at all locations or implement "carry in/carry out" program	ALL	Board of Health, DPW	X						
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Improve trail system (for all ages) and create map	Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Upper Jackson Park	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee	X						

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Add signs/warnings about health risks where applicable	GENERAL	Board of Health, DPW	X						
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Extend and clear right-of-way (presently to Puritan Road) through to Humphrey Street	Phillips Park	DPW	X						
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Acquire by title or easement to provide additional access to ocean	Phillips Beach (privately-owned portion)	Board of Selectmen	X						
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Incorporate nature, resting areas for seniors	Lower Jackson Park	Council on Aging, DPW	X						
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Improve playground	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation	X						
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Install a community dog park	Phillips Park	Board of Selectmen, DPW, Recreation	X						
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Rehabilitate Blocksidge Field	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation	X						

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Explore interest in community garden; identify site(s)	TBD	Planning Department	X						
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Consider adoption of Community Preservation Act as one possible funding option	GENERAL	TBD	X						
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Encourage continued use and appreciation as town gathering spot (movies, holidays, Farmers' Market)	Town Hall Lawn	DPW, Recreation	X						
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Post "No dumping" signs at strategic locations	Charles M. Ewing Woods, Harold A. King Forest, Phillips Beach	Board of Health, DPW	X						
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Reduce sprinkler use to once every three days, install moisture sensor	GENERAL	DPW	X						

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Determine size scale and number of monuments along mall so it doesn't lose its "park" feel and maintains Olmsted's Monument Ave planting plan; identify appropriate areas for any future memorials, stones and monuments	Monument Mall	Beautification Committee, DPW, Historical Commission, Veterans Affairs Committee		X					
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Ensure handicap accessibility	Windsor Park	Disability Commission, DPW		X					
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Develop policies for Town acquisition of private land	GENERAL	Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee		X					
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Investigate ice skating options	TBD	Open Space Committee, School Committee		X					

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Acquire conservation restriction to protect open space land in perpetuity	Tedesco Country Club	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission		X					
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Establish regular sewer maintenance plan	Sewers	DPW		X					
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Encourage participation in UMass Amherst Keystone Project to develop base of local tree experts	GENERAL	Open Space Committee		X					
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Develop a natural resource protection and acquisition plan and fund through grants and CPA funds	GENERAL	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission		X					
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Utilize historically-appropriate landscape treatment	Linscott Park, Town Hall Lawn	Conservation Commission, DPW, Historical Commission		X					

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Work with property owners to develop techniques to increase flood storage areas	Wetlands	Conservation Commission, Planning Department		X					
Establish a Green Corridor Network	Identify green corridor network system to connect open space & recreation facilities (streets and acess easements)	Green Corridor Network	Open Space Committee			X				
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Establish stewardship program to assist in maintenance and oversight (students and special interest groups)	ALL	Conservation Commission, DPW			X				
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Create schedule for implementation of maintenance and access recommendations (per Beach Managemant Plan)	All Beaches	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee			X				

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Establish beach cleanup plan for algae, seaweed, debris that washes up - may include use of a tractor-pulled rake	All Beaches	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee			X				
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Develop playground maintenance, equipment replacement, and safety program	All School & Town Playgrounds	DPW, PTAs, Recreation, School Committee			X				
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Open public ways and access points (Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs commitment to public access as grant potential)	GENERAL	Board of Selectmen, DPW			X				
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Develop open space & recreation access maps with use and protection info	ALL	Open Space Committee			X				
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Extend National Register status from Lynn line to Red Rock	King's Beach	Historical Commission			X				

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Complete 1983 Plan recommendation to acquire land behind park in order to expand uses for neighborhood	Windsor Park	Board of Selectmen			X				
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Incorporate children's playground	Paul A. Polisson Park or Richard B. Johnson Park	DPW, Recreation			X				
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Identify and protect designated historical sites	TBD	Historical Commission			X				
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Incorporate open space & recreation goals into land use planning and zoning	ALL	Planning Department			X				
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Develop map highlighting areas where zoning regulations should be created to limit negative impact of land use development	GENERAL	Open Space Committee, Planning Department			X				
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Limit impact of harbor dredging on eelgrass beds	Fisherman's Beach	Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee			X				

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Develop maintenance and design guidelines for roads, paths, islands, and lighting (add special emphasis on developing design guidelines in Olmsted District)	Streets (public ways)	Beautification Committee, DPW, Historical Commission (advisory for historic properties)				X			
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Repair seawall and stairway taking into consideration sea level rise and storm surges (per Beach Management Plan)	Eiseman's Beach, Whale's Beach	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee				X			
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Limit impact of (potential) school construction on conservation land	Charles M. Ewing Woods	Conservation Commission, School Committee				X			
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Eliminate boat storage in parking lot to provide public parking year round	Fisherman's Beach	Board of Selectmen				X			

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Install unified signage at primary facility entrances as well as along connecting paths/roads	ALL	Beautification Committee, DPW				X			
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Work with Essex National Heritage Commission to create signage along Essex Heritage Scenic Byway indicating points of interest	Essex Heritage Scenic Byway	Beautification Committee, DPW, Essex Heritage Scenic Byway Advisory Committee				X			
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Examine public access and programming potential	Foster Pond	Open Space Committee				X			
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Expand water-related activity programming (boating, water safety, swimming, kayaking, environmental awareness)	Fisherman's Beach	Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee				X			

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Integrate historical elements as part of signage program	ALL	Beautification Committee, DPW, Historical Commission, Historical Society				X			
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Develop preservation and management/maintenance plan	Fish House, Swampscott Cemetery	Historical Commission				X			
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Investigate and identify pollution runoff	Streets (public ways)	Conservation Commission, DPW				X			
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Ensure Town completes necessary storm drain work to eliminate source of bacteria	King's Beach	DPW, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee				X			
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Establish tree inventory and management plan (focusing on native trees)	GENERAL	DPW, Planning Department				X			
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Identify and certify potential vernal pools	GENERAL	Conservation Commission				X			
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Establish storm water management plan	All Beaches	DPW				X			
Establish a Green Corridor Network	Investigate and protect wildlife corridors	GENERAL	Conservation Commission					X		

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Develop park landscaping utilizing beach-appropriate and environmentally-suitable species and materials	Chaisson Park, Paul A. Polisson Park, Richard B. Johnson Park	Beautification Committee, DPW					X		
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Remove dead trees and ornamental shrubs, thin remaining trees to improve overall health	Howland Park	Beautification Committee, DPW					X		
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Improve parking lot areas	Foster Pond, Harold A. King Forest	DPW					X		
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Develop stairs/path through park from Burpee Road to High School with crossing on High School driveway	Lower Jackson Park	DPW					X		
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Acquire trail leading to high school (in title or easement) from Aggregate Industries	Quarry	Board of Selectmen					X		

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Incorporate amenities (restrooms, picnic tables, benches, bike racks, public showers)	ALL	DPW					X		
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Implement public access and management plan	Blythswood	Conservation Commission, Planning Department					X		
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Blend Swampscott portion into DCR's "Lynn Shore Reservation" (landscape, hardscape, railing, lighting, signage)	King's Beach	DPW					X		
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Work with the school/owners to develop a preservation plan	Marian Court College	Conservation Commission, Historical Commission, Open Space Committee					X		
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Reduce pesticide use or replace with organic options	GENERAL	Board of Health, DPW					X		
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Develop plan for replacement of aged/ailing street trees	Streets (public ways)	DPW					X		

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Address DDT contamination (and awareness)	Foster Pond	DPW					X		
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Rehabilitate buildings and develop ongoing maintenance plan	Andrews Chapel, Civil Defense Building	Andrews Chapel Committee, DPW, Historical Commission (advisory for historic properties)						X	
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Collaborate with Temple to improve access to/through Palmer Pond	Palmer Pond	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission						X	
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Work with MBTA to replace bus stop shelter with well-designed shelter	Linscott Park	DPW						X	
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Work out public access options for winter months	Tedesco Country Club	Open Space Committee						X	
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Plant coastal-worthy trees without blocking water views (shade, aesthetics, stormwater control)	Blaney Beach & Reservation, King's Beach, Paul A. Polisson Park, Richard B. Johnson Park	Conservation Commission, DPW						X	
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Add a "vista point" at view of ocean	Harold A. King Forest	Conservation Commission						X	

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Investigate options to improve open space and public access	Marian Court College	Open Space Committee						X	
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Identify areas for potential acquisition (potential for Town to gain right of first refusal for acquisition purposes)	Quarry	Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee						X	
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Purchase vacant land on south side for potential public access	Foster Pond	Board of Selectmen						X	
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Improve tennis and basketball courts	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation						X	
Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town	Reinstall rose garden	Town Hall Lawn	DPW						X	
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Ensure City of Lynn completes necessary CSO work to eliminate source of bacteria	King's Beach	Board of Selectmen, Harbor & Waterfront Advisory Committee						X	

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Establish a winter salt management program to protect open space & natural resources (alternatives to salt)	Streets (public ways)	Conservation Commission, DPW						X	
Establish a Green Corridor Network	Connect with Salem Woods via potential easement through Aggregate Industry-owned land	Harold A. King Forest	Open Space Committee							X
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Repair concrete steps; improve path from base of steps to Ingalls Terrace	Forty Steps	DPW							X
Maintain Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities	Repair seawall taking into consideration sea level rise and storm surges	King's Beach	DPW							X
Improve Public Access & Awareness	Develop brochure on human interaction with wildlife	GENERAL	Conservation Commission							X

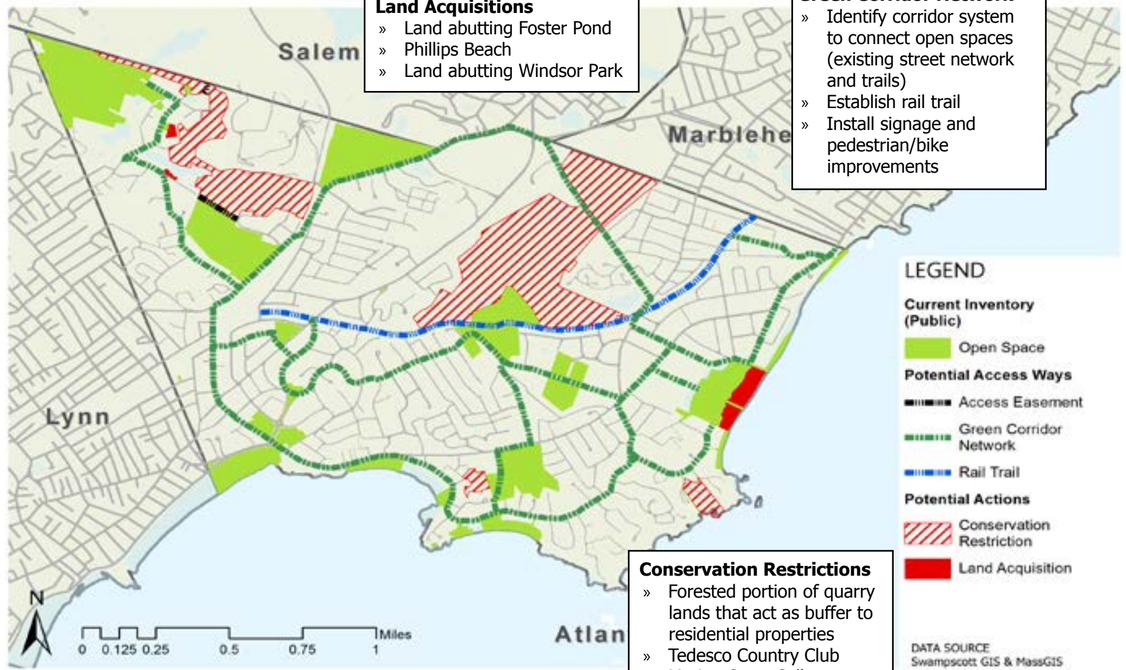
GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Install boardwalk and viewing platform with signage	Palmer Pond	Beautification Committee, Conservation Commission, DPW, Planning Board							X
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Establish understory plantings on cliff	Howland Park	DPW							X
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Inventory plant species and prepare report	Harold A. King Forest	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee							X
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Analyze methods to control phragmites	Palmer Pond	Conservation Commission							X
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Institute program (through land use and development) to encourage use of	GENERAL	Building Department, DPW, Planning Department							X
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Replace pavement with more porous materials	Parking Lots	DPW							X
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Create a plan to protect unique flora and fauna	GENERAL	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee							X

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Conduct assessment and control plan of invasive plants	GENERAL	Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee							X
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Add funding for more street trees to improve canopy	Streets (public ways)	Finance Committee, Open Space Committee							X
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Identify and apply to various grants to improve open space & recreation facilities	ALL	Open Space Committee	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Incorporate “age appropriate” elements to open space & recreation areas	GENERAL	Council on Aging, Open Space Committee	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Incorporate ADA accessibility where possible within means	GENERAL	Disability Commission, DPW	X	X	X	X	X	x	x

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	FACILITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs	Reinforce compliance with Town's Energy Reduction Plan by being net-neutral on energy use for any open space and recreation project that requires increasing electrical demand (i.e. some form of renewable energy installed)	ALL	Open Space Committee, Renewable Energy Committee	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Establish green roofs where possible	Town & School Buildings	DPW, Planning Department	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Improve drainage and prevent contamination of abutting marsh, residences and beaches during any rehabilitation work of parking lot and all playing fields	Phillips Park	DPW, Recreation	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Strengthen Environmental Protection	Take climate change, higher water levels, more intense storm, etc. into account in planning	GENERAL	Planning Department	X	X	X	X	X	x	x

Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013

MAP 12 - ACTION PLAN



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X. PUBLIC COMMENTS

GENERAL PUBLIC REVIEW

The public comment and review period took place over the two weeks following the Community Forum held on June 11, 2013. A draft version of the Plan was made available for download on the Town website along with a feedback form that residents could use and send back to the Planning Department (see Appendix II). Thirteen residents supplied completed feedback forms while another seven residents sent in letters and emails of comments and recommendations.

General public feedback was very supportive of the planning process and the efforts of the Plan. Residents agreed with much of the goals and objectives outlined while adding emphasis to a number of items that were identified in the Plan.

LOCAL REVIEW

At the beginning of July 2013, a draft of the Plan was submitted to the Board of Selectmen and Planning Boards. These boards were asked to review the Plan. Both boards provided letters of approval (see Appendix III).

A final draft of the Plan was completed after the public review was completed and feedback incorporated. This final draft was then submitted to a number of Swampscott boards and committees on July 11, 2013, and letters of support were received (see Appendix IV):

- Board of Health
- Conservation Commission
- Historical Commission
- Recreation Commission

REGIONAL REVIEW

At the same time Town boards and committees were provided a final draft of the Plan, the Metropolitan Area Planning Council also received an electronic copy of the document. Joan Blaustein acted as the reviewing agent on behalf of MAPC, and all points have been addressed in this document (see Appendix IV).

STATE REVIEW

A completed version of the Plan was lastly submitted to the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs for review, and all comments have been incorporated according to the September 27, 2013 review letter (see Appendix V).

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XII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

FALL 2012 FIELD USE SCHEDULE

LOCATION	ACTIVITY	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
ABBOTT PARK								
	Youth Soccer	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p		
HADLEY SCHOOL RECREATION AREA								
	NO USE							
JACKSON PARK								
Lower Jackson	Youth Soccer	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	3:00-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p
Upper Jackson	H.S. Soccer	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p		
	Youth Soccer	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p
MIDDLE SCHOOL RECREATION AREA								
Big Diamond	RESTING							
Bowl Diamond	M.S. Field Hockey	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p		
	Youth Soccer	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p
Little League Field	RESTING							
Softball Diamond	RESTING							
PHILLIPS PARK								
Big Diamond	Youth Baseball							9:00a-2:00p
	H.S. Field Hockey	3:00-5:00p	3:00-5:00p	3:00-5:00p	3:00-5:00p	3:00-5:00p	9:00-11:00a	
	Youth Football		5:00-7:30p	5:00-7:30p	5:00-7:30p			
Blocksidge Field	H.S. Football	GAMES ONLY						
	Youth Football							8:00a-6:00p
Charlotte Road Field	UNUSABLE							
Practice Field	H.S. Football	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	

LOCATION	ACTIVITY	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
	Youth Football		5:00-7:30p	5:00-7:30p	5:00-7:30p			8:00a-6:00p
Soccer Field	H.S. Soccer	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p		
	Youth Soccer	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	5:30-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p	8:00a-7:00p
Small Diamond	USED AS PART OF BIG DIAMOND							
STANLEY SCHOOL RECREATION AREA								
	Youth Soccer	3:30-7:00p	3:30-7:00p	3:30-7:00p	3:30-7:00p	3:30-7:00p	2:00-7:00p	
	Special Olympics							9:30-11:30a

SPRING 2013 FIELD USE SCHEDULE

LOCATION	ACTIVITY	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
ABBOTT PARK								
	Little League	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	8:00a-6:00p	8:00a-6:00p
HADLEY SCHOOL RECREATION AREA								
	Little League	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	8:00a-8:00p	8:00a-8:00p
JACKSON PARK								
Lower Jackson	Lacrosse			3:00-8:00p				
	Soccer	3:00-8:00p	3:00-8:00p		3:00-8:00p	3:00-8:00p	8:00a-8:00p	8:00a-8:00p
Upper Jackson	H.S. Track	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p		
MIDDLE SCHOOL RECREATION AREA								
Big Diamond	H.S. Baseball	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p		
	Babe Ruth Baseball	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	8:00-10:00a	12:30-7:30p
	Swampscott Sox			7:30-10:00p				7:30-10:00p
Bowl Diamond	H.S. Baseball	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p	2:15-5:30p		
	Little League	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:00-8:00p	8:00a-6:00p
	Youth Soccer						9:00a-5:00p	
Little League Field	Little League	5:00-10:00p	5:00-10:00p	5:00-10:00p	5:00-10:00p	5:00-10:00p	8:00-10:00a	8:00a-8:00p
Softball Diamond	H.S. Softball	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p		
	Little League	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	5:30-10:00p	8:00-10:00a	8:00-10:00a
PHILLIPS PARK								
Big Diamond	H.S. Lacrosse	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p		
	Youth Soccer	5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p	8:00a-5:00p	

LOCATION	ACTIVITY	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
	Lacrosse		5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p			8:00a-8:00p
Blocksidge Field	Soccer	5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p	8:00a-8:00p	
	Lacrosse		5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p			8:00a-8:00p
Charlotte Road Field	UNUSABLE							
Practice Field	UNUSABLE							
Soccer Field	H.S. Lacrosse	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p	3:00-5:30p		
	Youth Soccer	5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p	8:00a-8:00p	
	Lacrosse		5:30-8:00p		5:30-8:00p			8:00a-8:00p
Small Diamond	Little League						5:00-8:00p	5:00-8:00p
STANLEY SCHOOL RECREATION AREA								
	H.S. Baseball	WHEN NEEDED						
	Little League	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	5:30-8:00p	8:00a-6:00p	8:00a-6:00p

APPENDIX II- FEEDBACK SURVEY

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN
2013-2018

FEEDBACK SURVEY

Provide your comments and feedback about the new Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan by completing the below form.

Submit the completed form to: Planning Department
22 Monument Ave
Swampscott, MA 01907

1. HOW IMPORANT ARE THE FOLLOWING OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION GOALS FOR SWAMPSCOTT?

1 = very important; 2 = somewhat important; 3 = low importance; 4 = not important/disagree

- 1 2 3 4 Establish a Green Corridor Network
- 1 2 3 4 Maintain Open Spaces and Recreation Facilities
- 1 2 3 4 Improve Public Access & Awareness
- 1 2 3 4 Expand & Improve Open Spaces & Recreation Facilities to Meet Needs
- 1 2 3 4 Preserve the Scenic Character of the Town
- 1 2 3 4 Strengthen Environmental Protection
- 1 2 3 4 OTHER: _____
- 1 2 3 4 OTHER: _____

2. WHAT DO YOU FEEL ARE SWAMPSCOTT'S OPEN SPACE NEEDS?

Write in the blank below...

3. WHAT CONSERVATION OR RECREATION USES DO YOU WANT TO SEE ESTABLISHED OR MAINTAINED IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS?

Write in the blank below...

4. WHAT ARE THE OPEN SPACE AREAS IN TOWN THAT YOU FEEL CONTRIBUTE MOST TO THE UNIQUE COMMUNITY CHARACTER?

Refer to map in packet; write in the blank below...

5. WHAT SUGGESTIONS OR COMMENTS DO YOU HAVE FOR THE SWAMPSCOTT OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN COMMITTEE?

Write in the blank below...

Town of Swampscott

OFFICE OF THE

Board of Selectmen

ELIHU THOMSON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS 01907

Thomas G. Younger
Town Admininstrator
(781) 596-8850
FAX (781) 596-8851

July 16, 2013

Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge St, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114

RE: Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013-2018

To Whom It May Concern:

The Swampscott Board of Selectmen is happy to provide this letter of approval on behalf of the Town of Swampscott for the new Open Space & Recreation Plan.

Our volunteer group, the Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee, has worked for nearly a year along with the Recreation Director and Town Planner to develop a new and comprehensive plan. The process and effort that the Committee used and displayed was very thorough, inclusive, and complete. The last plan dated back from 1983, leaving this Committee with a significant but very important task in creating a new plan. A number of public meetings were held during this process, many of which our own Board members attended.

The Board of Selectmen feels that the most important pieces of the plan including maintaining open space and recreation facilities, improve public access and awareness and expanding and increasing open spaces and recreation facilities to meet our needs.

We are extremely proud with the work that was undertaken to complete this new plan. The Board is most importantly excited about seeing the committee begin to take on and complete a number of the goals from the Plan – helping Swampscott achieve open spaces and recreation facilities we can all enjoy and be proud of.

The Board hopes that the Division of Conservation Services (DCS) will approve the Town's request for final plan approval as well as future funding for implementation of objectives.

Thank you in advance for your review and approval of our Open Space & Recreation Plan.

BOARD OF SELECTMEN
Jill G. Sullivan, Chairman

TOWN OF SWAMPSCOTT

OFFICE OF THE

PLANNING BOARD

ELIHU THOMSON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
22 MONUMENT AVENUE, SWAMPSCOTT, MA 01907

July 15, 2013

Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge St, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114

RE: Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan 2013-2018

To Whom It May Concern:

The Swampscott Planning Board has reviewed the new Open Space & Recreation Plan and is excited to provide this letter of approval for the Plan.

The Planning Board strongly agrees with the recommendations from the Plan. Namely, the Board particularly supports the inclusion of establishing a green corridor network, and helping to preserve the historical character of the town. By rewriting or creating new zoning regulations, the Board also sees opportunities to strengthen environmental protection.

We support the adoption and implementation of the Swampscott Open Space & Recreation Plan.

Thank you in advance for your review and approval of our Open Space & Recreation Plan.

Sincerely,

Angela Ippolito, Chair

MAPC

August 15, 2013

Peter Kane, LEED Green Associate
Town Planner / Energy Efficiency Manager
Town of Swampscott
22 Monument Ave. Swampscott, VA 01907

Dear Mr. Kane:

Thank you for submitting the "Open Space and Recreation Plan 2008-2018, Town of Swampscott" to the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) for review.

The Division of Conservation Services (DCS) requires that all open space plans must be submitted to the regional planning agency for review. This review is advisory and DCS has the power to approve a municipal open space plan. While DCS reviews open space plans for compliance with their guidelines, MAPC reviews these plans for their attention to regional issues generally and more specifically for consistency with MetroFuture, the regional policy plan for the Boston metropolitan area.

Subregion - The open space plan does not mention that Swampscott is a member of the North Shore Task Force (NSTF), which is one of eight MAPC subregions. NSTF is a group of 16 communities that meet regularly to discuss issues of common interest and is an excellent forum for discussing regional open space issues and opportunities.

Consistency with MetroFuture - MetroFuture is the official regional plan for Greater Boston, adopted consistently with the requirements of Massachusetts General Law. The plan includes goals and objectives as well as 13 detailed implementation strategies for accomplishing these goals. We encourage all communities to become familiar with the plan by visiting the web site at http://www.metrofuture.org/.

The Swampscott Open Space and Recreation Plan does not specifically mention MetroFuture. We encourage communities to include a brief paragraph about MetroFuture in Chapter II, under Regional Context. Ideally this paragraph should outline ways in which Swampscott's Open Space and Recreation Plan will help to advance some of the goals and implementation strategies that relate specifically to open space, recreation, and the environment generally.

In the case of Swampscott's plan, this should not be too hard to do since we see many positive connections between your plan and MetroFuture such as conservation of the open space plans of surrounding communities, the discussion of regional open space resources and reference to the impacts of climate change. These activities are highly consistent with MetroFuture.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Deval Patrick
GOVERNOR

Timothy Murray
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Richard K. Sullivan, Jr.
SECRETARY

Tel: (617) 626-1000
Fax: (617) 626-1181

September 27, 2013

Peter Kane
Planning Department
22 Monument Avenue
Swampscott, MA 01907

Re: Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Mr. Kane:

Thank you for submitting the draft Open Space and Recreation Plan for Swampscott to this office for review and compliance with the current Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements. This plan was particularly thorough and has been conditionally approved through September 2018. Conditional approval will allow the town to participate in DCS grant rounds through September 2018, and a grant award may be offered to the town. However, no final grant payments will be made until the plan is completed.

Once the following items are addressed, your plan will receive final approval:

1. Plan Summary – please note that we are not the Department of Conservation Services, but the Division of Conservation Services.
2. Introduction – the Self-Help grant program is now called the LAND grant program. The town is also eligible for the PARC grant by completing the OSRP, so that grant program should be added to the list of available grant opportunities. The Planning Process and Public Participation section should describe how the public was informed of the availability of the web survey.
3. Population Characteristics – information on the town's population density and industries is missing. Please add it.
4. Water Resources – add a section on aquifer recharge areas.
5. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments – any unusual geologic features should be added to this section.
6. Environmental Challenges – additional information on hazardous waste sites, landfills, erosion, sedimentation, development impact, ground and surface water pollution, forestry issues, and environmental equity is needed. Environmental equity refers to looking at the distribution of open space in the town and noting which areas need more access to recreational opportunities.
7. Section 5 – the section should begin with an explanation of why open space protection is important, as well as a definition of the word protected. The table that lists all of the town's conservation and recreation properties should be expanded to include a column on type of

APPENDIX V: STATE LETTER

grant (if any) used to purchase or renovate the property. Also, the column on recreation potential is not filled in correctly. It should list what types of recreational facilities may be added to a site. Any CRs, APRs, Chapter 61 lands, federal or state government land, and land trust properties in the town should be included in Section 5 as well.

8. Analysis of Needs – the Community's Needs section should reference SCORP and how it relates to Swampscott. The document can be found online at http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/eea/dcs/draft-scorp.pdf.
9. Action Plan – the goals and objectives should be listed in some sort of priority order, with a funding source identified for each. Please note that DCS now allows for seven year action plans. If the goals and objectives are spread out over seven years, the plan will be good for seven years instead of five.
10. Letters of Review – a letter from the Regional Planning Agency is required.
11. ADA – the ADA section is missing. Please refer to the Open Space and Recreation Planner's Workbook for more information on how to complete this section. It can be found online at http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/eea/dcs/osrp-workbook08.pdf.

Congratulations on undertaking this important task! Please contact me at (617) 626-1171 or melissa.cryan@state.ma.us if you have any questions or concerns, and I look forward to reviewing your final plan.

Sincerely,

Melissa Cryan
Grants Manager

APPENDIX VI: ADA

ADA COORDINATOR

ADA Coordinator- Nancy Lord, Personnel Manager
Phone number – 781-596-8859
Fax number – 781-596-8851
Email – nlord@town.swampscott.ma.us

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a Federal law that was adopted in 1990. The ADA provides a comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities in employment, transportation public accommodations, state and municipal government activities and telecommunications. Different parts of the law became effective on different dates.

Effective January 26, 1992, municipal governments must provide equal opportunity for persons with disabilities in their programs, activities, and services. In addition, cities and towns had to appoint an ADA Coordinator to oversee the municipality's efforts to comply with the law and handle disability based discrimination complaints. For any issue with a Town provided service or Town owned building you can contact the ADA Coordinator to address the issue.

Private entities that operate public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, dry cleaners, doctors' offices, bowling alleys and amusement parks do not fall under the ADA Coordinator's purview. Contact the Office of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice at (202) 514-0301, (800) 514-0301 Voice, (800) 514-0383 TTY or at www.ada.gov.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Town of Swampscott does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to or operations of its programs, services or activities. The Town of Swampscott does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices.

This notice is provided as required by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

Individuals who need auxiliary aids for effective communication in programs and services of the Town of Swampscott are invited to make their needs known to the ADA Coordinator.

Name:	Nancy Lord, Personnel Manager
Office Address:	Administration Building, 22 Monument Avenue, Swampscott, MA 01907
Phone number:	781-596-8859
Fax	781-596-8851
e-mail:	nlord@town.swampscott.ma.us

Copies of the notice are available, upon request, in accessible formats (large print, audiotape, etc.).

Private entities that operate public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, dry cleaners, doctors' offices, bowling alleys and amusement parks do not fall under the ADA Coordinator's purview. Contact the Office of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice at (202) 514-0301, (800) 514-0301 Voice, (800) 514-0383 TTY or at www.ada.gov.

Town of Swampscott
ADA Grievance Procedure

The following Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). It should be used by any individual who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in employment practices and policies or the provision of programs, services, and benefits by the Town of Swampscott, MA.

The grievance should be in written form and contain as much information as possible about the alleged discrimination (name, address, phone number, location, and description of problem, etc.). Other arrangements for submission of a grievance such as a personal interview or tape recording will be made available for the visually impaired or those with motor impairments. It should be submitted by the grievant and/or his or her designee within 30 calendar days of the alleged violation to ADA Coordinator, Nancy Lord, Personnel Manager, Administration Building, 22 Monument Avenue, Swampscott, MA 01907, (781) 596-8859, Personnel Office Hours: Monday-Thursday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

Within 15 working days of receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator, Nancy Lord, will respond in writing (or a method understood by the complainant) to the complainant and/or his or her designee. The response will offer a resolution or explain the position of the Town of Swampscott with respect to the complainant.

If the response by the ADA Coordinator, Nancy Lord, does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his designee may request a hearing to be held within 15 working days of receipt of the response before the Swampscott Board of Selectmen, Administration Building, 22 Monument Avenue, Swampscott, MA 01907, (781) 596-8850, Office Hours: Monday – Thursday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM and Friday from 8:00AM to Noon for resolution. Within 30 calendar days of the hearing, the complainant and/or his or her designee will receive the final resolution in writing (or method understood by the complainant) as proposed by the Swampscott Board of Selectmen.

All complaints received by the ADA Coordinator and responses from the Swampscott Board of Selectmen will be kept by the Town of Swampscott for a period of three years. These documents may be requested by the appropriate federal agency should an investigation into alleged discrimination on the basis of disability status be initiated.

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Eiseman's & Whale's Beaches	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS			
DOORS			
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Fisherman's Beach	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS	X		No ADA accessibility of any kind
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Fish Pier	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		x	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		x	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		x	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		x	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		x	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		x	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
Slope Maximum 1:12		X	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	X		
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		X	
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface		X	
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom		X	
Handgrip oval or round		X	
Handgrip smooth surface		X	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”		X	
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail		X	
Non-slip surface		X	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs		X	
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS	X		No ADA accessibility
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

King's Beach	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
Slope Maximum 1:12		X	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	X		
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		X	
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface		X	
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom		X	
Handgrip oval or round		X	
Handgrip smooth surface		X	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”		X	
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail		X	
Non-slip surface		X	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Preston Beach	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
Slope Maximum 1:12		X	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	X		
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		X	
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface		X	
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom		X	
Handgrip oval or round		X	
Handgrip smooth surface		X	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”		X	
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail		X	
Non-slip surface		X	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Sandy Beach	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
Slope Maximum 1:12		X	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	X		
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		X	
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface		X	
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom		X	
Handgrip oval or round		X	
Handgrip smooth surface		X	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”		X	
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail		X	
Non-slip surface		X	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Charles M Ewing Woods	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Harold A King Forest	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign	X		
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high	X		

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Letters and numbers raised .03”		X	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	X		
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Harry D Linscott Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Muskrat Pond	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Palmer Pond	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

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Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Chaisson Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

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Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Driscoll Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Howland Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Machon School Grounds	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Metropolitan Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors			
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

Monument Mall & Square	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	X		
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high	X		

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Letters and numbers raised .03"		X	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	X		
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Johnson & Polisson Parks	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½” thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Swampscott Cemetary	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	Not ADA accessible
Floors			
Non-slip surface		X	
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	X		
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	X		
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high	X		
Letters and numbers raised .03"		X	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	X		
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Town Hall Lawn	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	X		
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high	X		

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Letters and numbers raised .03"		X	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	X		
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Windsor Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Abbott Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING			

A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30” wide and 19” deep per seating space and not less than 27” clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29” clear space (totaling 48”) must extend beyond the 19” clear space under the table to provide access		X	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28” high, 30” wide and 24” deep.		X	
Top of table no higher than 32” above ground	X		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firma nd slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions		X	
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36” around the perimeter	X		

Hadley Recreation Area	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Jackson Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Middle School Rec Area	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Phillips Park	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Stanley School Playground	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Stanley School Rec Area	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA

Superior Street Playground	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PARKING			
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS		X	
SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		X	
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)		X	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ¼ inch		X	

Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			
STAIRS		X	
DOORS		X	
RESTROOMS		X	
Floors		X	
Drinking Fountains		X	
Telephones		X	
Switches/Controls		X	
Signs		X	
PICKNICKING		X	

APPENDIX VI: ADA